

No. 28,184

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ICOSIA MARCH—President Makarios speaking yesterday to women calling for the release of kidnapped Justice Minister Christakis Vakis. The hostage's wife, left in dark glasses, and his mother, in front with head scarf, led march.

Athens Asks Grivas to End Revolt

Angkor Wat—A Visitor Allays Fears of Damage to the Ruins



BOMB DETAIL—An explosives expert, right, cautiously examines a device found on a street near the London Stock Exchange yesterday as terror campaign continued.

Illegal Nixon Campaign Gifts Of Up to \$1.5 Million Probed

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

Bonn's July Trade Surplus Sets Record

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Justice Dept. Sources Back Nixon Claim on Burglaries

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ing's Condition remains Critical

TRÄNGBORG, Sweden, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Sweden's aged King Gustaf VI Adolf, 90, still fit to life here today, but doctors gave no hope of an improvement in his critical condition.

The monarch, Europe's oldest, a barely conscious and unable speak. Visits by his family are the kept brief.

Queen Mother Carl Gustaf, 27, was taken to the king's bedside for 35 minutes today to kiss him. His two Princesses, Victoria, 26, and the king's daughter, Queen Mother Ingrid, 26, came.

The king has been in a hospital here for nearly a week following abdominal surgery and also severe lung inflammation, which developed after an operation.

Refuses to Leave Alone

Gunman Still Holds Four In Stockholm Bank Siege



Kaj Robert Hansson, photographed by a secret camera while robbing bank in Lund, Sweden, earlier this year. Early reports said that Hansson was the central figure in the continuing siege at a bank in Stockholm.

19% Budget Hike Proposed at UN

[illegible]

Guerrilla Action Seen Hurting Rhodesian Immigration Rate

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—African nationalist guerrillas seem to be striking an indirect blow at one of Rhodesia's greatest sources of pride—its white immigration rate.

Since guerrilla intrusions began in December, there has been a sharp drop in the number of foreigners making the country their home and a steep climb in the number of Rhodesians, particularly young ones, packing their bags and leaving.

In the first six months of this

year, the net gain of immigrants over emigrants was only 1,940 compared with 5,370 in the same period of 1972.

Rhodesia, which is the target of United Nations economic sanctions, in the past has looked to its sustained immigration rate as a major morale-booster.

Finance Minister John Wrathall recently admitted that guerrilla activity undoubtedly has affected immigration and emigration rates, but officials suggest several additional contributory factors to explain the trouble.

Advertising Banned

Among these is the fact, noted recently by Prime Minister Ian Smith, that foreign countries will not allow Rhodesia to advertise for immigrants because it would be a violation of sanctions.

Another factor may be Rhodesia's political situation. Nearly eight years after the white minority government declared the country independent of Britain, there is still no sign of an end to the Anglo-Rhodesian constitutional dispute which brought about sanctions.

Government ministers recently have described the chances of a settlement as remote and urged Rhodesians to put the issue behind them.

Lethargic Atmosphere

But this is difficult while sanctions continue, and, in the economic field, businessmen report a lethargic atmosphere.

Youthful restlessness also may account for some of the younger emigrants. Officials argue that young people habitually leave the country but return a few years later, and they deny that Rhodesia is suffering a youthful "brain drain," a loss of highly skilled manpower.

Others argue that guerrilla activity has caused the increase—there have been several cases of young men leaving the country immediately on receiving their army conscription papers.

Quality Drops

Not only the quantity but also the quality of new immigrants is causing concern in official circles.

Earlier this year, the prime minister complained that it was difficult to get the right type of person because of screening problems caused by sanctions.

The situation was described in stronger terms by Jack Humphries, a vice-president of the small, multi-racial Center party, who recently charged that swarms of unskilled and illiterate white immigrants were pouring into Rhodesia.

"At the same time, many of our brightest and most promising young people, of all races, leave Rhodesia because they cannot see a future in a country which allows itself to be governed by a clique of white racists," he added.

Not having a rather good time here."

Yesterday, the gunman kept his hostages tied, "but after Oleifson came, everything cleared up," she said.

She accused the government and Premier Paine of "playing with our lives." She said: "Why can't they let the boys get out with us in the car. Aren't our lives worth more than three million crowns? And they [the government] don't even want to talk to me."

Oleifson said that the gunman should "make a rather unpleasant demonstration of his strength" during the night but did not elaborate.

The police forces at the bank were reinforced after the threat.

Oleifson said that the gunman had reached a point of no return. "He does not give a damn about anything. He has planted explosives all around this place and will blow it in pieces as a last resort," he said.

The gunman seemed "nervous," a police officer said after spending hours in an adjoining room in the bank trying to convince him to leave his hostages behind and drive off in the car provided for him.

"The negotiations have been hard," said Superintendent Sven Thorander as he walked out of the bank. The gunman wants to bring his hostages along in the getaway car while the police and the government offered safe conduct for him to leave alone.

Mr. Thorander said the hostages, three women and one man, were in good condition. The gunman constantly used one of them as a shield against the police, who made attempts to get at him with sharpshooters.

Oleifson "seemed cooperative," Mr. Thorander said, but other police sources feared that Oleifson, serving life imprisonment for bank robberies, would take the opportunity to escape. Oleifson has escaped three times earlier. He was first jailed in 1966.

The police tactic of wearing the gunman down has met an unexpected obstacle. "I have enough pep-pills to keep going for two days," he told the police.

And the siege could be prolonged since Oleifson reportedly took turns with the submachine gun while the gunman slept in a bank vault.

Japan Delays Korean Talks; Tension Cited

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (WP).—Japan decided today to postpone a foreign aid conference with South Korea because of political tensions caused by the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping.

The decision, reached at a cabinet meeting this morning, followed consultations with the South Korean government.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira told the cabinet, the postponement did not mean a basic change in Japanese policy toward Korea. He expressed hope that the facts in the kidnapping case could be brought out quickly to clear away difficulties in the Tokyo-Seoul relationship.

The annual ministerial-level economic conference of the two countries has been planned for Sept. 7-8 in Tokyo. According to advance reports, Japan had been prepared to raise its governmental aid to a level well above last year's \$175 million.

Japanese Newsmen Ousted

SEOUL, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The South Korean government today closed down the Seoul bureau of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun and ordered three correspondents of the Tokyo daily to leave the country.

The action was taken after the newspaper rejected a Korean government demand that it retract a report published yesterday, which quoted "South Korean government sources" as admitting that agents of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency had been involved in the abduction of Mr. Kim.

In refusing the South Korean demand for a retraction, Jitsuo Hasegawa, managing editor of the newspaper, said in Tokyo last night that the paper had not met the article "with full confidence in its authenticity."

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END OF THE LINE—Railroad tracks between Karachi and Lahore were washed out near Multan City as floodwaters in Pakistan continued to spread over large area.

Mexico Faces New Attack By Hurricane

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Weather experts warned today that Mexico—struck by the worst floods in a century—was threatened by a second hurricane force battering within a week from the tropical storm designated as Brenda.

Southern Mexico was hit by the storm earlier this week following rains and floods which claimed an estimated 200 lives in central and northern Mexico. Hundreds of persons are still missing.

Heavy rains today were battering Mexico's southeastern Yucatan Peninsula as the storm appeared poised for a renewed onslaught on the region.

The meteorological observatory here said the storm was gaining strength 190 miles out in the Pacific Ocean and could slam back into Mexico as hurricane speed.

Aid Requested

Tabasco and Campeche states, where 10 died when the storm hit the Yucatan Peninsula from the Caribbean, have requested federal aid for 30,000 persons affected by flooding and storm damage.

Two-thirds of the homes in the port town of Puerto Progreso in Tabasco state have been reported wrecked by the tropical storm and the storms that followed in its wake this week. The town is isolated and without electric power, according to reports reaching the capital. Fishing and cattle farming in Tabasco and Campeche, the main economic activities, have been paralyzed by rains, floods and winds.

In the north, where hundreds of persons are still missing, floodwaters continued to recede. But thousands of persons were still isolated by floods in various towns and villages.

The storm forces forced about 300,000 persons from their homes and ruined crops and cattle herds worth millions of dollars.

Pakistan Evacuated

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—About 30,000 persons were evacuated from the Indian River in Pakistan's central Sindh Province today, but there were signs that the country's worst floods in history may soon be under control.

So far, 283 persons officially are reported to have died in Sindh, though other reports have put the toll at 1,500. In Punjab Province, which has shared the brunt of misery and chaos as floods spread over hundreds of square miles, 171 deaths have been reported.

An official, who announced the Punjab figures at Lahore, said about 20,000 cattle had drowned and reports from flooded districts indicated further loss of life and heavy damage to property, although this had not yet been assessed.

The peak flood-tide of the Indus has now reached as far down river as Nawabshah, 130 miles northeast of Karachi, but although the river is rising rapidly at Hyderabad, officials there expect no major flooding.

UN Unit Deplores French A-Tests

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The UN's Decolonization Committee yesterday deplored the resumption of nuclear testing by France in the South Pacific.

The 24-nation body said it "strongly condemns these activities, which endanger the life and environment of the peoples of the South Pacific and, in particular, of the peoples of the non-self-governing territories of the area."

The action was taken when the committee, without a vote, adopted an amendment proposed by Fiji to a report on American administration of the trust territory of Samoa and Guam.

India Reports Guru, 15, Posted Bond Before Traveling to U.S.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (AP).—A 15-year-old guru, now touring the United States, had to post bond of \$12,500 as a smuggling suspect before being allowed to leave India to spread his "perfect knowledge," the government says.

Minister of State for Finance K. R. Ganesh told Parliament today that the guru had to post the bond because he is under investigation and may be charged with smuggling.

He did not say whether the government plans to prosecute guru Maharaj Ji, the leader of the Divine Light Mission.

His movement claims five million devotees in India and about 50,000 in the United States.

Customs officers seized \$35,000 worth of jewelry, watches and foreign currency when the guru and some disciples returned to India last November from a visit to the United States.

Spokesmen for the movement claim that the money was collected to finance the guru's trip to the United States, but the government says it is a smuggling suspect.

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Illegal Gifts To Campaign Are Probed

(Continued from Page 1)

The company said that "certain individuals identified themselves as donors of the \$40,000 contribution" and that they subsequently "reimbursed Braniff for the total amount of the contribution."

The staff of the Civil Aeronautics Board was informed of the disclosure, the company said, but a spokesman declined to specify when the company funds had been restored, or when the CAB had been notified.

Senate investigators are studying a broad spectrum of corporate contributions, ranging from those that are merely questionable to flagrantly illegal campaigns.

No schedule has been set by the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities for its hearings on political contributions, although it is expected that they will be held before the end of the year.

Senate investigators presently are contacting those corporations that have publicly disclosed illegal campaign contributions to the Cox investigation.

The companies include: American Airlines \$55,000; Ashland Oil, Inc. \$100,000; Gulf Oil Corp. \$100,000; the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. \$40,000; the Phillips Petroleum Co. \$100,000; and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. \$30,000.

Officers of some of the companies may be asked to appear before the Senate Watergate committee in public session later this year.

French Charges On Bonn's Policy Denied by Scheel

PARIS, Aug. 24 (UPI).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel today denied French charges that his country was drawing away from the European Common Market, which he said "forms the basis of our foreign policy."

Mr. Scheel added that West Germany envisaged eventual German reunification only if accompanied by a "European development." An interview with Mr. Scheel was published by the Paris newspaper Le Monde today.

The West German minister's comments were in reply to concern voiced by the French agriculture minister, Jacques Chirac, that the West Germans were abandoning the goal of a united Europe.

"We can attain the goal of European union if higher, common European interests increase in such a manner—if necessary—that national interests are subordinated," Mr. Scheel said.

Chancellor Willy Brandt referred to Mr. Chirac's statement yesterday by saying that France was shirking "the difficulties of the national policies onto the backs of the community or one partner."

Donations and Loans

The report tended to confirm preliminary estimates that presidential campaign receipts in 1972 had exceeded those of any election year. The GAO's total for all candidates of \$83.5 million

in direct contributions and \$15.5 million in loans—a sum of \$99 million—was roughly 80 percent of the \$100 million believed to have been spent during the 1968 campaign. But the report covered only about three-quarters of the 1972 campaign year.

President Nixon's chief 1972 fund raiser, former Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, has said that the Nixon campaign last year raised \$82 million. The Nixon finance data submitted to the GAO for the period from April 7 to Dec. 31, 1972, acknowledged receipts of only \$75.5 million.

The GAO report said that Nixon finance committees had borrowed \$1.7 million.

The \$13 million in 1972 receipts listed in the GAO report for Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., was also believed to be misleadingly low.

Estimate of 88 Percent

The federal Election Campaign Act required the GAO's Office of Federal Elections to compile detailed data only on contributions of more than \$100. Many of Sen. McGovern's donors—80 percent of them, by his count—were in the \$100-or-less category.

The accounting office report also showed that Sen. McGovern borrowed \$8.3 million, much of it in large individual amounts. Many of the loans were repaid before election day.

There were few, if any, new disclosures in yesterday's report concerning the gifts of individual large contributors. Many of the

Despite President's Expression of Support Nixon-Agnew Staffs Still at Odds

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—President Nixon's affirmation of confidence Wednesday in Vice-President Agnew has not eased the tension between their two offices.

On further elimination, Mr. Agnew's associates said the President's remarks appeared to fall far short of a pledge of solid support by the Vice-President. Still, a target of the federal investigation of political corruption in Maryland.

And Mr. Nixon's senior staff members, with the President in San Clemente, Calif., continued to decline to involve themselves in Mr. Agnew's defense, in much the same way Mr. Nixon refused all comment on what he called the "charge" against the Vice-President.

At his news conference, Mr. Nixon declared that the two top aides he dismissed in the Watergate scandal, John D. Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman, "will be exonerated." Yet he omitted any such prediction in the Agnew case—a difference that seemed significant to independent observers and to some of Mr. Agnew's friends.

Greater Jeopardy

"It doesn't really matter what a man with a 38 percent credibility ratings says about you anyway," said one angry Agnew associate, who feels that Mr. Nixon's jeopardy in the Watergate case is graver than Mr. Agnew's problem in Maryland. He said that the Vice-President's credibility rating had added: "A White House endorsement could be the kiss of death at this point."

Relations between presidents and their vice-presidents have often been tense and unhappy; many of Mr. Agnew's predecessors have felt unused or ill-used in their constitutionally powerless office. President Nixon's friends say that Mr. Agnew has been treated better than Vice-President Johnson was treated by President Kennedy or Vice-President Humphrey by President Johnson.

Yet tensions between Mr. Agnew and Mr. Nixon have clearly mounted since the announcement early this month that the Vice-President is under investigation. President Nixon's glibly embraced Mr. Agnew Wednesday by Mr. Agnew's friends as too little, too late.

"My feeling is they want him indicted," one Agnew adviser said. "Then they want him impeached, because you can only have one impeachment proceeding in the House of Representatives at a time—and any other candidates for impeachment would have to wait in line."

Probing for Leaks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson escalated his efforts yesterday to trace the source of leaks to news media about the federal investigation of Vice-President Agnew.

Responding to a command from

President Nixon for a full investigation of the leaks, Mr. Richardson sent a letter to Mr. Agnew saying that he has designated Glen E. Pomeroy, the acting assistant attorney general for administration, "to undertake a systematic inquiry."

Mr. Richardson, reflecting widespread Justice Department feeling, told Mr. Agnew that leaks could have come from sources other than the department. He mentioned the White House and even the Vice-President's own staff.

Mr. Richardson's speculation about other possible sources leaks was revealed as the Associated Press quoted unnamed Justice Department and Agnew staff members as saying that White House might be involved.

"There are two people at the White House who are kept informed on what our fluid are," a Justice Department official told AP, referring to Nixon and his White House chief of staff, Alexander M. Haig. "It's inconceivable that information could have filtered down through other staff from the White House and gotten out that way."

Investigations could not place together enough evidence to prosecute six black militants who were being investigated, the source said.

The source said investigators will now "ride out" the information they have acquired. The source said those persons who were being investigated now will be regarded as persons of interest to law enforcement officials.

"We'll just be watching them," the source said.

Motorcade Canceled

New Orleans police and federal sources close to the inquiry said it began about a week before Mr. Nixon visited New Orleans on Monday. A motorcade on Canal Street was canceled on the advice of the Secret Service because of the alleged plot.

A source said a police informant had told New Orleans police of a meeting between the six militants, at which killing Mr. Nixon was discussed.

The informant then told police of a subsequent meeting between two of the six persons at which a rifle change hands.

New Orleans police notified federal agents, who advised that the alleged conspirators be arrested and held at least until after Mr. Nixon had left New Orleans.

Public Announcement

When New Orleans police failed to make any arrests, the Secret Service made an unprecedented public announcement that Mr. Nixon should alter his plans by eliminating the open-car motorcade.

The source said the theft of a policeman's uniform, the theft of Police Superintendent Clarence Giarrusso's car and the disappearance of Edwin M. Gaudet, who had been convicted three years ago of throwing a burning flag at Mr. Nixon's limousine, coupled with the alleged conspiracy plot, were contributing factors to the decision to abandon the motorcade plans.

The source emphasized that the thefts and Gaudet, 29, who had been arrested in New Mexico, were unrelated to the alleged plot.

In Taos, N.M., Gaudet has been charged with intent to kill three police officers.

3-Day Search

Taos Magistrate Norbert Martinez said the state charges stem from an alleged exchange of gun fire during a three-day search for Gaudet in the mountains near Taos.

Gaudet, a former New Orleans policeman, is being held in Albuquerque under \$100,000 bond. U.S. Magistrate Robert McCoy has scheduled a hearing for Aug.

30 to determine whether Gaudet should be transferred to Louisiana on a federal charge threatening Mr. Nixon's life.

Gaudet fled with a rifle in the hands of the Cristo Montezuma after a gun battle with a Secret Service agent tried to arrest him on the federal charge, which stems from an alleged statement made in New Orleans on Aug.

Mrs. Gaudet has said repeatedly that she and her husband were at the Morning Star Casino in New Mexico on Aug. 22. She has numerous witnesses to prove it.

Probers of Plot on Nixon Said To Lack Evidence for Arrest

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24 (AP).—The investigation into an alleged conspiracy to kill President Nixon has failed to turn up enough evidence to make arrests, a local source close to the inquiry says.

Investigators could not place together enough evidence to prosecute six black militants who were being investigated, the source said.

The source said investigators will now "ride out" the information they have acquired. The source said those persons who were being investigated now will be regarded as persons of interest to law enforcement officials.

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In a 4½-Hour Walk in Space

Skylab-2 Astronauts Install 6 New Gyroscopes on Station

HOUSTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Two Skylab-2 astronauts working outside their orbiting ship in bulky white spacesuits installed a new set of gyroscopes today to keep the craft on course.

Marine Corps Maj. Jack R. Louma plugged in four connectors on a 23-foot-long gyroscope cable and Mission Control reported the new gyros "look beautiful."

Maj. Louma and Dr. Owen E. Garriott worked outside their orbiting lab from 12:24 p.m. to 4:55 p.m. EDT. Officials described the space walk as an "unqualified success."

While orbiting 370 miles above the earth, the astronauts hooked up the new gyros and replenished film in a battery of solar telescope cameras.

Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean remained inside the spacecraft, ready to take action to control

the switchover from old and failing gyros to the new stabilizing instruments.

But the installation of the new "six pack" of gyroscopes went "real well," Maj. Louma said. "The six pack is looking good."

Mission Control said minutes after Maj. Louma completed the job.

The 85-ton space station was without a gyroscope control system for nine minutes, but it drifted only a few degrees out of attitude. Capt. Bean had to take no action.

At the start of the walk, Maj. Louma opened the hatch, poked his head out and looked at the earth below him.

"Oh boy, there's the world," he said. "Boy, this is great."

The space walk started an hour late as the astronauts took special, unburied care with their preparations.

2d Space Walk

Skylab-2 has nine gyroscope processors, three each for the roll, yaw and pitch axes. Only one processor is needed for each axis, but experts said two gyros each in the yaw and pitch axes were faulty.

The gyro six pack, a kit the Skylab-2 astronauts carried into space with them, contains six gyroscope processors. By installing the six pack and using three of the good gyros, the orbiting lab again has three good gyros in each axis.

It was the second space walk of Skylab-2 for Dr. Garriott and Maj. Louma.

The two men worked outside for more than six hours earlier in the 55-day mission. They installed a new sun shade to cool off their space station and also put new film in the solar telescope system.

As they prepared for today's space walk, Maj. Louma recalled the earlier walk.

"Do you feel like this is the first time in the second game of a double-header?" Maj. Louma asked.

"Yeah," said Dr. Garriott, "but it's a long time between games."

Skylab-2 becomes history's longest manned space flight at 8:01 a.m. EDT Saturday. The mission then passes the 38-day mark of Skylab-1.

Halfway point in the flight of Skylab-2 comes early Monday morning and astronauts said the station should be able to complete their mission.

Dr. Garriott also floated out to Skylab's battery of sun study instruments, opened the cameras and stuck in new rolls of film.

While Dr. Garriott plugged away at his part of the outside venture, Maj. Louma talked about his view of earth.

"We can see the whole southern part of South America," he said. "You can see clear over to the Andes. It's a long drop, about 270 miles down to the water down there. It's a long step down."

Maj. Louma also hung samples of a sun shield material outside the lab to test the orange nylon for effects from the intense solar rays.

Dr. Garriott worked on the doors of two of the solar instruments so they would open freely each time the equipment is turned on by the astronauts.

Japanese First In Overseas Visitors to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Japanese ranked first in the number of overseas visitors to the United States during the first half of 1973, the Commerce Department has reported.

The next largest numbers came from Britain, West Germany, France and Italy, in that order.

The agency said that more than 1.5 million foreigners arrived in the United States, mainly as tourists, during the first half of the year, an increase of 23.6 percent over the like period in 1972. The department counts visitors from Canada and Mexico separately. They totaled about 4.6 million during the same 1973 period.

The U.S. travel "deficit," resulting from more outlays abroad by U.S. citizens than by travelers from other countries to the United States, is still increasing, but at a slower rate than in 1972, C. Langhorne Washburn, the assistant secretary of commerce for tourism, said.

The number of Japanese visitors, including those who only went as far as Hawaii, was more than 238,000—a 55.6 percent increase over the first half of last year.

Top Heroin Haul in Italy

PADUA, Italy, Aug. 24 (UPI)—Italian and U.S. narcotics agents confiscated a record \$12 million worth of raw heroin destined for the United States and arrested two Sicilians with known Mafia connections today, police said. The 32 kilograms of heroin, the largest quantity of raw drugs seized in Italy, were found in a sedan parked at Padua's railroad station.

News Analysis

State Dept. Hopeful on Kissinger's Plans

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI)—State Department officials yesterday expressed the cautious hope that Henry A. Kissinger's leadership would help to restore the department's role as originator and executor of foreign policy.

But a lingering concern that Mr. Kissinger's style of one-man operations could crush the department even further taints the optimism. For the man from the National Security Council to bring glory to the department that he overshadowed for more than four years, he would have to...

● Become a full-time secretary rather than a full-time national security adviser with cabinet status.

● Grapple with and bring under control the vast administrative problems of the department.

How will he operate? "The question," one former high-ranking official said, "is whether Henry will use the department like Dean Acheson or whether he will ignore it like (John) Foster Dulles."

The signals from Mr. Kissinger are not yet clear. At his press conference yesterday, he spoke of transferring some of his staff members to the State Department and some State Department officials to the council, which he contended to head. If he cannot retain his chief staff, this will mean the State Department will again be passed by, as it was in the era of William F. Rogers.

"Henry is going to find out that the State Department is better than he thinks," one high official said. "The department is in a mood to show what it can do, to Henry Kissinger in particular."

But changes already made at the department may have seriously weakened its ability to function, in the view of some officials.

For example, the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, considered the most energetic office in the department, has been "beheaded" by the removal of its director and two deputy directors. Their simultaneous removal has been explained as part of the normal rotation. But the nature of the changes has brought charges of a "purge," even though some of the officers have been given respectable new jobs.

The director, Ronald I. Spiers, one of the most highly regarded Foreign Service officers, will leave next week for his post as the first U.S. Ambassador to the Bahamas, a job that many think is not equal to his considerable talents. The deputy director, Thomas R. Pickering, the youngest Foreign Service officer to hold the top rank of "1," was named executive secretary of the department. The other deputy director, Raymond L. Garthoff, the second-youngest Foreign Service officer with the rank of "2" and considered a brilliant negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT), was sent off to the Senior Seminar, a kind of year's sabbatical.

Mr. Spiers was replaced by Seymour Weiss, formerly on the planning and coordination staff, with a reputation as a defense analyst with somewhat more hawkish views than his predecessor.

Kissinger Denies Role

Mr. Kissinger privately has disclaimed any role in any purge and is known to have high regard for Mr. Spiers. But the conviction that the changes amounted to a purge was strengthened by parallel changes in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in which virtually all the top of-



BARN-RAISING—Some of the 600 Amish who gathered recently to replace a burned barn on the Paul Burkholder farm near Berlin, Ohio, caught in silhouette.

Watergate Case Cited by Vesco as Self-Exile Factor

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 24 (AP)—Financier Robert L. Vesco, whose extradition to the United States has been rejected by the courts here, said in an interview published yesterday that he believed his presence in the United States would aggravate the Watergate case.

In an interview with the Diario de Costa Rica, a local daily newspaper, Mr. Vesco said that he is a friend of President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica and of President Nixon but did not back them politically.

Mr. Vesco was quoted as saying: "What I want is tranquility for my family and for my children, who soon will be going to school here, and I do not want them to be bothered or humiliated."

The U.S. extradition request was based on a New York grand jury's indictment of Mr. Vesco in connection with the unreported \$200,000 contribution he made to the Nixon re-election campaign in 1972, when his financial activities were being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell also were indicted in connection with the contribution. Mr. Vesco and 41 others have been charged by the SEC with misusing \$24 million in mutual funds.

Tenn. Bulldozer Missing

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24 (AP)—The State Transportation Department has lost a \$45,000 bulldozer. Highway officials said a bright orange, 4,000-pound bulldozer delivered 19 days ago was believed to have been carted away on a truck from a work site.

U.S. Wants Car Makers to List Gasoline Mileage on 1974 Models

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI)—The Nixon administration formally opened a campaign yesterday to persuade car manufacturers to tell how far their new cars will go on a gallon of gasoline.

The government effort has the twin objectives of saving fuel and accelerating the trend toward building and buying lighter cars.

Robert S. Sansom, the Environmental Protection Agency's assistant administrator for air and water programs, said that although several manufacturers have misgivings about mileage labels on 1974 cars, there is not a solid front of opposition.

Foreign Enthusiasm

He said that three foreign manufacturers—Alfa Romeo, British Leyland and Mercedes-Benz—are enthusiastic about the idea, pointing out that all three did well in gas mileage tests on 1973 cars.

Mr. Sansom predicted that most manufacturers would end up going along. His agency does not have the authority to force the labeling on the industry, he said, but "the possibility exists" that the Federal Trade Commission does have that authority.

The government wants car manufacturers to put one of two gas mileage labels on 1974 cars: One would show how many miles a gallon a car of a given weight could be expected to get; the other would tell the fuel mileage actually achieved in government tests.

Wilmington Offers Old Homes For Repair and Rehabilitation

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 24 (AP)—About 40 urban home-owners lined up here today, not for a land rush but for a lottery in which they hoped to win ramshackle houses.

The city provides the houses. The winners must repair them to meet the city code within 18 months and live in them for three years. Then they will be given title to the homes.

Mayor Thomas Maloney drew the names of winners of the first 10 houses at noon.

"A lot of people think it's the craziest idea in the world," Mr. Maloney said, but many other cities may try it.

The idea is to save decaying city residential areas with the labor of residents. "There is a tremendous amount of sweat equity involved," Mr. Maloney said.

The city hopes to provide about 40 free homes a year. Another lottery is scheduled this fall.

Wilmington's program is patterned at least in part after one in Philadelphia. That program was first proposed in 1968. It is still not quite ready for use.

The Philadelphia homesteading ordinance is City Councilman Joseph E. Coleman's adaptation of the 101-year-old Homestead Act, which gave federal land to frontier settlers. The ordinance was approved July 19 and the project may be launched in a matter of weeks.

"I think maybe we've hit upon something that captures the imagination," Mr. Coleman said. "It's aimed at individual pride and the pride of ownership."

"Most important, it'll bring about a rebirth of the spirit of self-reliance, self-dependency, all those kinds of things that made our country get out and move."

Boston may be the next city ready to start a homesteading project. Baltimore has a similar program in the works for 42 homes in a section originally

scheduled for demolition in an urban renewal project. Dozens of other cities across the country have contacted officials in Philadelphia and Wilmington for information on the concept.

Mr. Maloney says it is a natural solution for Wilmington, and the 31-year-old mayor made it a big campaign issue in last year's election.

"We had 2,000 boarded-up houses," he said. "It was an unbelievable situation."

"The goal is to get the boards off," said the city's housing coordinator, Edward Gulczynski. "We want to get the houses back into use as houses, instead of as neighborhood hideouts for apprentice hoods, or training grounds for arsonists."

"The concept has been gaining a certain currency in the past few years," he said.

Mr. Gulczynski pictures the typical applicant as a middle-income family man, and "in almost all the cases, the man has worked in the building trades."

"It's not restricted at all to low-income people. The average income is about \$700 a month," Mr. Gulczynski said.

In both Philadelphia and Wilmington, there are plans to provide city help in financing the rehabilitation.

"We're arranging for financing at moderate rates through local churches and banks."

Pension Loss Held Minimal In U.S. Survey

Senate Unit Disputes Data on Private Funds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Nearly 20,000 persons, who were either retired or were still working but had accumulated advance pension benefits, lost \$45.7 million last year when their companies terminated private pension plans, the government said Wednesday in a report to President Nixon.

The government report, compiled by the Treasury and Labor Departments, was made public yesterday.

The report was seen by supporters of the administration's pension reform program as evidence that only a small percentage of all private pension plans deprive employees of their expected benefits.

"Claimants losing benefits represent about eight one-hundredths of 1 percent of all workers covered by private pension plans," the report said.

The administration's pension reform packages do not contain any provision for insurance to cover plan terminations.

No Proof Seen

Advocates of more sweeping reform did not view the report as proof that insurance is unnecessary.

"The gross deficiency in their approach is that they took only one year," said Michael S. Gordon, minority counsel to the Senate Labor subcommittee, which has been investigating pension abuses.

"We looked at it [loss of expected pensions] over a 20-year period, and it turned out to be staggering."

The government's report to President Nixon contained the results of a study of 1,227 plans that were terminated last year. In many of the plans, there were no losses because they were fully funded. But in 546 plans about 19,400 claimants lost benefits, the report said.

56% of Total Lost

Typically, it added, those who lost any benefits lost more than 50 percent of their total. The average present value of benefits lost per claimant was \$2,500, although the average was about \$4,500 for retirees.

The most frequently given reason for plan terminations were poor business earnings and liquidation or dissolution of the employer's business. Some terminations involved the closing of a plant, division or subsidiary by a parent company.

U.S. Seen Maintaining Most Overseas Bases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Army Secretary Howard Calloway said today that there would be no substantial closings of Army installations overseas.

"We might have some minor base closings, without changing our capability and without changing troop levels," Mr. Calloway said. "But there wouldn't be any substantial base closings in the Army overseas until such time as our mission is changed," he added.

Defense Secretary James P. Schlesinger asked the armed forces earlier this week to prepare a list of bases that could be closed or cut back.

Mr. Calloway attributed the slayings of five policemen here to the group. But the indictments did not mention these killings.

Air Force General Spent \$670,000 To Convert Jet Into Plush Craft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The U.S. General Accounting Office confirmed to Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., yesterday that an Air Force general spent \$670,000 in public funds to convert his jet aircraft into a plush executive plane.

Sen. Proxmire, who requested the report, earlier had accused Gen. Jack Catton of spending \$430,000 to refurbish the jet he uses as head of the Air Force logistics command.

Gen. Catton has played fast and loose with public funds and probably has violated Air Force regulations, Sen. Proxmire said. "He should be severely reprimanded as an example to other big spenders in the military."

Sen. Proxmire said the congressional agency's report confirmed his charges that Gen. Catton installed a specially designed galley with a range, freezer and trash compactor in the plane. Two divans that folded down into beds were added, he said.

"A sink and cabinet cost \$4,986 and three bathrooms were installed for \$2,400," said the senator. "Carpeting and fabric in Air Force blue were added at a cost of \$3,000." The plane is a four-engine converted C-133 jet tanker.

The GAO said the money for the renovation came from two sources: aircraft modification funds and operation and maintenance allotments.

Gen. Catton was unavailable for comment.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Air Force conducted its own investigation and found nothing wrong with the expenditures. "The modification of the aircraft is not out of line for aircraft used for VIPs, military and civilian," he said.

4 U.S. Forest Fires Still Rage

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 24 (AP).—Four major fires burned out of control today after a weeklong firefighting effort in several parched northwestern states. Nearly 300,000 acres of grassland and forest, some of it in national parks, has been destroyed.

Firefighters were in the process of demolishing crews which at their peak numbered about 10,000 persons.

Fire experts cautioned, however, that only a complete reversal of drought conditions could prevent new fires.

"We don't have the weather whipped yet," said Roger Leonard of the Boise Interagency Fire Center, coordinate agency for all firefighting efforts. "There have been some showers in Montana that have helped but the weather in central and northern Idaho, eastern Oregon and eastern Washington is still very dry."

It said the foreign ministers from the two countries had met here this week and agreed to have a treaty ready for signature by Jan. 21.

The tension between the two countries came from the thousands of Salvadorians who lived in Honduras, which is considerably larger and has a smaller population. This provoked economic as well as social strains between the two countries which erupted into full-scale war in 1969.

Four of the suspects are in custody, including Joanne D. Chestnut, 23, who has been called the "soul" of the small, loosely knit band that reportedly broke from the Black Panther party in 1971. The group, reputedly dedicated to killing policemen, subsequently was linked by law enforcement authorities to bank robberies and ambushes here and in St. Louis, North Carolina and California.

District Attorney Eugene Gold, announcing the indictments at a news conference in his office, said it was his "sense" that the Black Liberation Army was "much smaller than a lot of people like to believe," and was "in a period of decadence."

Mr. Cawley estimated its membership as about 100, of whom, he said, 25 to 40 lived in the New York City area.

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SPLENDID SUNSHINE AND SEA

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Police Outrages in Moscow

In Moscow at the World University Games, Soviet police and soldiers have repeatedly packed the hall and jeered the Israeli basketball team. And, at one game, they shouted racial epithets at Soviet Jews cheering for the Israelis and physically attacked them. This could only have been done at official direction. That it was done suggests that the responsible authorities were so eager to intimidate emigration-minded Soviet Jews that they were willing to sanction acts certain to be widely reported abroad by the foreign press covering the games and certain to draw charges of official anti-Semitism. Indeed, as a sickening instance of the perversion of sports for political purposes it was reminiscent of the 1936 Olympics in Nazi Germany. Naturally, the incidents at Moscow raise the most serious question about the Soviet Union's fitness to host any future Olympics, as it evidently hopes to do.

The incidents also raise a disturbing political question. Interestingly, on the very day in Moscow when the anti-détente police

faction in the Kremlin was showing its hand at the Central Army Sports Club, physicist-libertarian Andrei Sakharov received Western newsmen at his apartment to warn of the risks of détente on Soviet terms. Mr. Sakharov said that détente could be "very dangerous if not accompanied by some democratization of Soviet life and some reduction of Soviet isolation from the outside world." Mr. Sakharov is, of course, a noted foe of the Kremlin police faction, which seems to be moving toward taking from him the immunity from reprisals which his work and renown previously assured him. He is a scientist of international stature and is sometimes called the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb.

No doubt many fair-minded Soviet citizens would, if they could, protest the official police outrages committed at the Central Army Sports Club. One can only hope that those in the Soviet hierarchy keen on expanding détente will be able to use foreign protests to advance that cause.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Diplomatic Partnership

Secretary of State-designate Henry A. Kissinger struck just the right note Thursday with his promise to conduct a more open, bipartisan foreign policy "in full and new partnership with Congress." If this revolutionary change in the administration's approach to the conduct of foreign affairs receives full presidential support, there is every reason for hope that the initial favorable congressional response to Kissinger's nomination can be sustained, with long-term benefits for American diplomacy.

The first necessity, however, is for President Nixon and Kissinger to recognize that partisan politics has not been at the root of most of the divisions over foreign policy that have occurred since Nixon entered the White House five years ago. Many Nixon-Kissinger initiatives—like last year's overtures to Peking and Moscow—have received strong bipartisan support with Democrats in some cases more enthusiastic than Republicans. Where there have been sharp differences over what the President has done, as in Indochina policy, both the administration's opposition and its support have been notably bipartisan in nature.

The recent successful move in Congress to enact legislation limiting the President's war powers, for example, was spearheaded by a Republican, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, and re-

ceived the support of Sen. Hugh Scott, the minority leader, as well as other members of the President's party. A decision by Nixon to withhold his threatened veto of this vital bill would reassure members of both parties that a new era of executive-legislative cooperation on critical foreign policy decisions is indeed in sight.

Republicans have also been active in initiating and supporting successive efforts to curb unilateral presidential military initiatives in Southeast Asia—efforts that culminated in the heavy bipartisan vote to end further U.S. combat activities throughout that embattled region. The congressional and public cooperation which Kissinger seeks cannot be fully realized while the President denigrates critics of his Indochina policies, publicly proclaims his determination to find ways to circumvent congressional mandates and attempts to shift the blame to Capitol Hill for the possible consequences of a withdrawal that he himself wisely, if tardily, initiated.

Although Kissinger speaks as if the Vietnam war were a thing of the past, Indochina will remain a deeply divisive issue as long as the administration continues to threaten to reintroduce American power to enforce the peace where, in fact, there is no peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

World Hunger

American concern for the world's poorest people is in danger of falling victim to domestic preoccupation with the high cost of food and its short supply. Private American relief agencies, whose efforts have prevented famine and death among the 100 million of the world's most destitute countries, report that their contributions of wheat, flour, and other foodstuffs are about to dry up. After 20 years of saving lives, the end of overseas relief is feared to be imminent. The consequence would be world-wide suffering.

The situation is aggravated by default in American contributions to the international lending institutions, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank, which have helped the world's least developed nations to improve their own productivity. Although Treasury Department negotiators have worked out formulas for American contributions to these agencies in long and laborious sessions, Congress has either reduced the amounts or failed to fund specific commitments. In many instances, congressional opposition to such appropriations has been the result of exasperation over the administration's neglect of domestic poverty areas in this country.

The blame for what can only be described as callous and eventually disastrously isolationist attitudes toward hunger and poverty thus must be shared by the administration and Congress. It was relatively easy to play the part of a benevolent Uncle Sam as long as the granaries were bulging with surpluses and there was everywhere in the United States a surfeit of food. The real test of this country's conscience and responsible world leadership comes now that American resources no longer appear unlimited.

The issue cannot, however, be resolved purely on the basis of humanitarian appeals. Concerned and eloquent leadership is needed. So are policies designed to eliminate pockets of hunger and poverty at home, thus enabling representatives of the American poor to support in good conscience actions to aid the poor abroad. President Nixon, in his speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, warned that the United States must not "cop out" from its responsibilities in the world by neglecting its military strength. But such strength will ultimately yield little power unless American world leadership can also be relied upon as a humanitarian force of constant purpose and compassion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France, Germany and Europe
Paris has revealed to the world its deep-seated suspicion that Bonn is gradually turning away from the West and "floating off" eastward toward the Soviet Union. If Germany's Ostpolitik opens such sinister perspectives in French eyes today, one is forced to ask why it was officially applauded until just recently by the Elysée and the Paris cabinet.

The French fears concern a danger which has been recognized since the early 1950s, the danger that West Germany might slip back into a fence-straddling or seesaw policy of Ostpolitik fatal for Europe, unless it could be solidly anchored in the West. And it was to counteract precisely this danger that Paris formulated an integration policy

which has led thus far at least to an economic anchoring. Its further political development, and thus the offering to Bonn of an attractive alternative to a problematical eastward slide, also rests primarily in French hands.

But this would require the resolution of a blatant inconsistency in French policy. If it is to be acceptable to Bonn and the other EEC partners, a viable European policy must not be "anti-American." Today no one seems as concerned about the possibility of U.S. troop cutbacks in Europe as Paris—and no one is agitating so stubbornly against any revitalization of American-European cooperation as Paris. This is not only against all logic, it is politically untenable.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 25, 1898

PARIS—The Russian newspaper *Novosti* says of the political situation in France: "The Republicans in France are resuming the fight against the army and Catholic priesthood. France is a republic only in name as a republican organization is opposed to the spirit of the French nation. The Republicans understand this, and they would like to bring France to a real ideal republic."

Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1923

PARIS—The sentiment in Russia today is one of deep gratitude to America for coming to the relief of the famished people. In vain the Soviet rulers have tried to persuade Russians that only thanks to Soviet efforts was American help forthcoming, hoping by this means to make people forget that Communism was mainly responsible for the famine itself. Nobody believes this, however.



Finally, a Little Good News

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—With the appointment of Henry Kissinger as secretary of state, there is now virtually a whole new cabinet and top White House staff moving into place here, and what is probably more important, they are bringing new attitudes to their work.

The transition from the old to the new is far from complete. It takes time to master the complexities of the great departments of government and sort out new personalities and routines in the White House, but something interesting, and maybe even important, is happening here in the aftermath of Watergate.

It is all on the surface so far. The essential policies of the administration are the same. The defensive and even deceptive arguments are the same. In short, the administration is backing into the future, and clouding its movements as it goes, but it is moving.

The tight and secretive little power center in the White House is gradually dispersing into the departments and agencies. Gen. Alexander Haig, H.R. Haldeman's replacement, Mel Laird, John Ehrlichman's successor as the President's assistant for domestic affairs, and Kissinger, the President's principal adviser on security affairs, are now coming out from behind the White House screen.

After the President's first televised news conference in over a year, Haig was available to talk to the press about the background of the President's problem. Kissinger followed with a news conference promising to open things up and be available to questioning by the Congress, the press, and the critical ideas and suggestions of the public.

New Independence

In these melancholy days of contention and confrontation, even if the fundamental questions of the past have not been resolved, these tentative symbols of change, and maybe even of reconciliation, may be even more important than the President's arguments that he was right all along, and if he wasn't, it was somebody else's fault, and anyway, was no worse than what other presidents did in the past.

Everybody in Washington now, including the President, says we must "learn the lessons of Watergate," and some people have. Most of the new key cabinet members are showing a new independence, and this is an important lesson.

Vice-President Agnew is in deep trouble. He is fighting for his political life, and he is fighting on his own. He is not asking the President whether he can have a news conference to argue his case. He is "informing" the White House what he intends to do, and doing it in his own way.

Similarly, the new attorney general, Elliot Richardson, is not asking the President or the Vice-President whether it's all right to inform Mr. Agnew that the Vice-President is under investigation for criminal activity, but telling them this is a fact and putting Mr. Agnew on notice.

This causes trouble between the attorney general and the Vice-President, who goes on public television to denounce the leak out of the Justice Department, but at least the struggles are not

being concealed or directed by a White House staff out of the President's control.

These emerging changes of attitudes, assumptions and power centers in Washington may be more important than anything else. After all, it was probably the administration's mistrust or fear of dissent that led to the centralization of power, the secrecy, the conspiracies, and the Watergate tragedies, but at least there is now a change of tactics, if not a change of heart.

The new Nixon team in Washington is now urging the President that he has more to gain by talking out than by hiding out in Camp David or Key Biscayne or San Clemente, that he gains more by facing the reporters than by evading them, and that he will be better served by trusting and liberating his cabinet and his White House staff than by controlling and intimidating them.

He has either seen this point on his own or had it imposed on him by his advisers and by

his troubles, but in any event, he is no longer in a position to impose his will on a frightened and obedient staff.

His aides, consciously or unconsciously, now seem to be acting on the assumption that they can serve him best by insisting on the powers of their offices, by asserting their independence to tell him the truth, and by offering to leave and tell him if he doesn't like it.

Maybe nothing has changed in policy or the President's arguments about the war or Watergate, but everything has changed in the minds of most of his new aides. They are asking for more freedom. At least some of them are insisting on doing what they think is right, and he seems to have got the point.

This is an important change. The President needs his cabinet and his staff now more than they need him and, though gradually and grudgingly, he seems to be accommodating himself, as he did to China and Russia, to a new approach to the realities.

Letters

Maybe

When the late Conrad Aiken blamed his lack of readers on the anthology *Louis Untermeyer* (HIT, Aug. 20), did he intend to smuggle a cryptic joke into his obituary? Anyway, he has something more profound to say about neglect (Interview in *The Paris Review*, Winter-Spring 1968, p. 121).

Robert Hunter Wilbur: "You once wrote, speaking of the great writers of the American nineteenth century—Whitman, Melville, Hawthorne, James, Ford—'We isolate, we exile our great men, whether by ignoring them or prating them stupidly. And perhaps this isolation we offer them is our greatest gift.' ... Would this be true of yourself also?" Aiken: "I think so."

Paris. DAVID DORRANCE.

Oil Pressure

I read with interest the views put forward by J.W. Anderson in "Oil Independence, Political Pressure" (HIT, Aug. 20). He claims that political pressure from Arab governments is forcing Americans toward another "hard choice" and quotes His Majesty King Faisal that future Saudi attitude toward the United States will "depend upon the United States having a more even-handed and just policy" in the Middle East. Is it really that hard a choice to be more even-handed and just? Mr. Anderson states that when Standard Oil of California urged understanding of the aspirations of the Arab people and positive support of their efforts toward peace in the Middle East, Jewish organizations immediately protested. Now who is exerting "political pressure"? Who is making it a "hard choice"?

He concluded by stating that as a matter of "national integrity" Americans need to be able to do without Saudi oil when the price goes too high. I do not see any relationship between national integrity and the rise in the price, and find it melodramatic when Mr. Anderson

equates national integrity with "a nickel a gallon."

HASSAN M. SEAWWAP,
First Secretary,
Embassy of Saudi Arabia,
Bern.

'Hound's Tooth'

Since Fifties nostalgia is so much in fashion, does anyone remember the phrase, "clean as a hound's tooth"?

That was 1952, and the phrase was Richard Nixon's. He was campaigning against the Truman "mess in Washington." Several officials had accepted a mint coat, or a freaser, and so had to resign. One man went to jail. Nixon felt that Truman was to blame. Why? Because while Truman was never implicated and had certainly never benefited from the weakness of these men, it was he who had appointed them. That was enough.

Today, 21 years later, this same individual has two cabinet members under criminal indictment, and a White House coterie involved in burglary, bribery, conspiracy and deceit. Their defense is that they had only acted out of loyalty to Mr. Nixon.

Yet, this man has the gall to tell the American people that he hadn't ordered the charge of the heavy brigade, and so is immune to any connection with the most massive political swindle in American history.

London. ADAM BLOCK.

On Marijuana

Your correspondent M. D. E. Letters, Aug. 16) says marijuana is harmless to the body. Maybe, but I would refer him to the report by two U.S. psychiatrists summarized in the IRT on April 20, 1971, which suggests that it is far from harmless to the mind.

These doctors found that normal young people can suffer serious psychological disturbances following regular smoking of marijuana, without the use of other drugs. They said their findings had suggested that adolescents might be particularly vul-

Reform in Greece: A More Human Face

By Bernard D. Nossiter

ATHENS—For the first time since George Papadopoulos and his fellow colonels seized power here six years ago, hard-line regime newspapers are publishing statements by the regime's foes. Greek Jews have been supplied of their political prisoners. The authorities are even thinking of lifting the ban on the music of Mikis Theodorakis, the exiled left-wing composer.

"Do not be deceived," warns one diplomat here. "This country is still a dictatorship and Papadopoulos and the few hundred army officers that matter are still very much in control."

But for now at least, it is a dictatorship with a less inhumane face and it is promising to lift even further the heavy hand it holds over Greek life.

In October, Papadopoulos plans to remove from his cabinet all the military men who helped him make his coup, replacing them with civilians. He has publicly announced as much.

According to those in a position to know, he intends to appoint as prime minister a well-known right-wing politician, Spyros Markezinis. Next year, Papadopoulos, who now styles himself "president," intends to hold elections for a parliament with sharply limited powers.

His hand-picked "constitutional court" will pass on the eligibility of all candidates and political parties. Sources familiar with Papadopoulos's thinking claim he will let anybody run except Communists and right-wing "extremists."

If Greece's first president sticks to his present intentions, he will allow all the parliamentary candidates to hold meetings, distribute literature and even get some time on the government-controlled television and radio.

His Blueprint

The Papadopoulos blueprint calls for his weak parliament to be dominated by two parties of his own followers, a "right wing" led by Markezinis and Nicholas Karamanlis, the president's chief deputy. The other, "left wing," will be captained by Vyrion Stamatopoulos, the regime's ambitious chief spokesman.

To give this show the color of a more open government, Papadopoulos now plans to permit the election of a few political figures from Greece's democratic, pre-coup days. He expects them to break their power united opposition and split into little conservative and liberal groupings.

There is not much question that Papadopoulos can bring about almost any election result he wants. He demonstrated this in the plebiscite here last month that confirmed him as president for the next eight years.

The president has arranged things so that parliament will have no voice in the three critical areas of internal security, defense and foreign affairs. Its 200 members will include 20 picked by him.

If there are any doubts about what is expected from this new order, the country's new vice-president, Odysseus Angelis, cleared them up. In his farewell address to the troops he has led as commander-in-chief, Angelis

proached to the realization of fundamental ideals of the Constitution than by "saving" Indochina from Communism for our own ethnocentric and selfish reasons. JAMES P. ARAM, Strasbourg, France.

An Analogy
Anthony Lewis's analogy (HIT, Aug. 14) between Americans now and Germans after World War II continues to haunt me. As one of those citizens "desensitized" by the commonplace evil of the past administration, I feel Mr. Lewis for inducing the appropriate reaction: moral outrage.

JOHN M. WHITE, Rome.

Courteline
Georges Courteline might have been pleased to be included among "entertainers" in Marc Blinne's *Père Lachaise* (HIT, Aug. 18).

However, he is described in the biographic section of the *Père Lachaise* as "un grand écrivain français, auteur de récits... et de comédies... remarquables par la vivacité de la satire, souvent amère." This description does not seem to fit Plaf, Yvette Guilbert, Bernhardt, Talma or Rachel.

YVES DU QUÉRY, Geneva.

B-52 Crew Failure Is Blamed For Cambodia Bombing Error

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI)—A senior Air Force officer said yesterday that the accidental bombing that killed 137 Cambodians in the town of Neak Luong on Aug. 6 was due primarily to the failure of the B-52's navigator to throw a single switch.

The officer, who asked not to be identified, also said that the B-52 that accidentally bombed Neak Luong was using a technique of finding its target that the Air Force abandoned six years ago in South Vietnam as too dangerous.

The technique involves the use of a ground beacon broadcasting high frequency radio waves on which the bomber fixes as a navigational point. The beacon enables the bomber, using a

computer on board, to strike at targets in the vicinity.

However, if the navigator does not throw a switch on a so-called "offset bombing" mechanism, the bomber zeroes in on the beacon instead of the intended target. This is what happened at Neak Luong, the officer said.

The officer said that an inquiry by the Strategic Air Command at Eighth Air Force headquarters on Guam had also established that Cambodian government soldiers had placed the ground beacon, which he described as "no bigger than a woman's handbag," on a pole six feet off the ground in the heart of the town.

"It should have been put a mile or so away in the boon-docks," he contended.

A similar accident caused the Air Force to abandon the ground beacon system in 1967, when a B-52 radar-navigator failed to pull the offset bombing switch to its "in" position. The bomb load dropped directly on a hovering helicopter that was carrying the beacon, "blowing it out of the sky," he contended.

The officer said that the ground beacon technique had been replaced in South Vietnam by "ground radar," a system manned by SAC personnel.

Ground radar picked up incoming B-52s and by computing their positions relative to the intended targets directed them to the strike sites. Ground radar was used in the north of South Vietnam as well as in the south of North Vietnam, the officer said.

"But when the cease-fire took effect we pulled out all the ground radar," he said, "and that is why they returned to the beacon in the later raids on Cambodia."

Compounding the danger in the Neak Luong incident, he continued, was the assignment of an inexperienced crew to the B-52 that eventually dropped the bomb load.

"It was what the Air Force calls a 'five-X crew'—a pickup crew," he said, "and the navigator was a man who was out on his first mission ever in Southeast Asia."

The officer said the inquiry indicated that the navigator, who is supposed to assist the radar-navigator on the bombing run, "froze" at the critical moment.

"It often happens that a new kid freezes," he said. "So the radar-navigator figured he had to do it all by himself and he did, except for switching the offset from 'out' to 'in.'"

The Air Force officer who disclosed the cause of the accident said it would probably mean "a disaster to the career" of the radar-navigator, but no court martial, "because that could embarrass the higher-ups."

2 Bombs Cause Wide Damage in Central Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Two explosions shook central Belfast today, bringing fears of a renewed bombing campaign in advance of British Prime Minister Edward Heath's two-day visit beginning next Tuesday. The visit was announced yesterday.

The explosions, the first in the city center in several weeks, shattered an office building and blew out the four faces of the towering Albert Clock, a Belfast landmark. The second bomb heavily damaged a bar just off Royal Avenue, the capital's main thoroughfare.

"Coincidentally," the British Army's robot bomb-defuser, was just rolling up to the bar when the bomb went off. It caught the full force of the blast and was extensively damaged.

The first bomb wrecked a three-story office building and blew out the four faces of the towering Albert Clock, a Belfast landmark. The second bomb heavily damaged a bar just off Royal Avenue, the capital's main thoroughfare.

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HITCHHIKER—Harry Schott, 21, said he just wanted to hitch a ride back to Ohio State University from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., but that motorists would not pay any attention to him. He got plenty of attention when he peeled off all his clothes, but no rides—until the police came along and took him to the station.

UN Prepares 3-Year Survey Of World on Human Fertility

By Richard Homan

VIENNA, Aug. 24 (UPI)—An ambitious worldwide survey of human fertility, timed to coincide with the United Nations World Population Year in 1974, has been outlined here at an international conference of statisticians.

The survey, expected to require three years and cost about \$20 million, was described by an official of the International Statistical Institute, which will coordinate it, as the "biggest social survey of its kind that has ever been attempted."

The survey, which is expected to question 20,000 households in each of the participating countries, seeks to gather adequate information to allow nations to formulate "an active population policy," according to P.J. Bjerve, former Norwegian finance minister, who heads the institute.

In the survey, people would be interviewed for basic information about age, sex, current fertility and child mortality. About 5,000 women would be selected for more detailed interviews about marital history, attitudes about family size, use of birth-control measures and social and economic status.

The collected results, according to project director Maurice Kendall, formerly of the London School of Economics, would identify differences and patterns in fertility that would "clearly facilitate national efforts in economic, social and health planning."

"At present, policy-makers aiming at influencing population growth are acting more or less in the dark," Mr. Bjerve said, adding that the fertility information available in many areas, including both those with booming and stagnating populations, "is of such a low quality that it may be more harmful than useful for purposes of population policy."

Planning for the project has been under way for a year, funded by a \$1-million grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development and a \$528,000 grant from the UN Fund for Population Activities.

National surveys are expected to begin in mid-1974, with pilot projects in Fiji and Malaysia a few months earlier.

In all, between 40 and 80 nations are expected to take part. Special attention will be focused on underdeveloped countries that have done no comparable studies in the past. The survey, for example, is expected to work with the African census program, under which 21 African nations are making a full population count; 14 of them for the first time.

So far, however, there has been no indication that two of the world's most populous nations, China and the Soviet Union, will participate, although other Communist nations will.

In recent years, according to a study by the U.S. Census Bureau, at least 115 surveys dealing with

fertility have been conducted throughout the world but under conditions so varied and with such small samplings that their results are of limited value.

"We are making clear that we are not family planners," Mr. Kendall said, "and it is not part of our function to advise nations whether they should decrease their population or increase it. We are factfinders, finding out why fertility varies from one place to another."

As major by-products, officials said, the survey would leave behind "a very considerable expertise in carrying out social surveys that would provide developing countries with a new instrument of social exploration" and it would be "a prototype for future world inquiries into such areas as health, pollution, housing and finances."

Confucius Denounced In China

HONG KONG, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Confucius, the Chinese sage who lived between 551 and 479 B.C., has been denounced in China as a stubborn supporter of slavery, the Chinese news agency reported today.

A Peking People's Daily article quoted by the agency said Confucius stood obstinately on the side of the slave system and resolutely opposed reform of the system, feudalism taking place in his period.

The article, written by a professor of philosophy, said the system of slavery then was collapsing, but Confucius wanted to revive the slave states so that the moribund slave-owning aristocracy would resume its rule.

Prostitute Is Billed by France For Taxes—It Was Her Idea

MULHOUSE, France, Aug. 24 (AP).—A prostitute who has suggested that the government should tax her profession has been slapped with a demand for the equivalent of \$34,000 in back taxes.

"I won't pay," Jacqueline Trappier told newsmen yesterday. "I didn't make all that much money anyway, these last four years."

Mrs. Trappier brought attention to herself recently by demanding that the government reopen brothels. She has been supported by Marthe Richard, a former Paris city councillor who sponsored the closure law in 1948.

Under the law, prostitution is legal but procuring and operating brothels are subject to severe prison terms.

Mrs. Trappier demanded that "eros centers" be permitted in which prostitutes could practice their trade without needing the protection of a procurer.

Paying the Costs

Under such an arrangement, she said, the government could perhaps levy a tax to pay the costs.

The letter she got from the tax inspector put her income since 1969 at an estimated 460,000 francs (about \$105,000). The taxes were estimated at 180,000 francs (\$34,000).

"I don't know on what basis they have figured this out," an outraged Mrs. Trappier said. The French Finance Ministry several times has been reported to be studying ways of taxing prosti-

tutes, but it has not come up with an enforceable system.

Mrs. Richard's turnaround on the brothel question was motivated by the need for women to be truly liberated, she says.

"The law which carries my name is out of date," she said in a recent radio interview. "I struggled all my life not against prostitution but for the liberation of women. And in 1973 a woman's freedom requires that she be allowed to do whatever she likes with her body."

Mrs. Trappier's demands seem to have left at least four Mulhouse prostitutes unmoved. They spotted her in a café Wednesday night, she said, and roughed her up.

"There is the one who wants to gild herself at our expense," she quoted the women as saying. "Then they grabbed me by the arms and two of them slapped and scratched me," Mrs. Trappier recounted.

Out of solidarity, she said, she did not press charges.

An Egyptian Diplomat Dies in 9-Story Plunge

LONDON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—An Egyptian diplomat plunged to his death today from the ninth-floor balcony of an apartment building in northwest London, police said.

Witnesses said that seconds before the plunge of Gen. Ed-Elissy Nassef, ambassador-designate to Greece, they saw him clinging to the balcony by one hand. The general, who was in London on a private visit, was married and had two daughters. He was about 50.

A spokesman at the Egyptian Embassy said that he was unable to comment on the incident.

Heated Clash By 2 Nations On Macedonia

Yugoslavs Denounce Bulgarian Claims

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Yugoslavia today described as "political provocations" the denial, by Bulgarian social scientists, of the existence of the Macedonian nation.

Bulgarian delegates to the seventh International Congress of Slavists made the assertions in Warsaw yesterday. They were promptly challenged by Macedonian representatives at the meeting.

Today, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, accused the Bulgarians of trying to turn the congress into a "political manifestation" with their "pseudo-scientific" claims that the Macedonians are people of Bulgarian stock.

Macedonia, with a population of 1.2 million, is one of Yugoslavia's six republics. The Bulgarian government has refused to recognize the existence of the Macedonians and officially regards them as "ethnic Bulgarians."

As late as 1958, an official Bulgarian census reported 300,000 Macedonians living in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian census of 1965 found only 8,000 Macedonians in Bulgaria. Today, all Macedonians living in Bulgaria are regarded as Bulgarians.

Soviet Pressure Seen

This Bulgarian attitude is viewed here as a prelude to possible territorial claims, despite the fact that Bulgaria has renounced any such claims against Yugoslavia. Since Bulgaria strictly follows Soviet foreign policy, many Yugoslavs suspect that the Bulgarian moves are inspired by Moscow as a means of pressure on Belgrade.

The root of the conflict goes back to the Balkan nationalist turmoil in 1918. In that year, Bulgaria, with Russian help, acquired large chunks of territory of Greece, Romania, Albania and all of Macedonia under the treaty of San Stefano. Three months later, at the Congress of Berlin, Bulgaria lost these acquisitions because Western powers did not want a large Russian client state in the Balkans.

In this century, Bulgaria waged two Balkan wars and was involved in two world wars to recover "lost territories," but without success. Although Communist governments came to power in both Belgrade and Sofia in 1945, the Macedonian issue continued to stir deep nationalist passions and recurring disputes.

Seven Belgians Fail Bid to Swim Channel

CALAIS, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Seven Belgian Army commandos today failed in their attempt to swim the English Channel from France to England.

Their escort vessel reported that the men gave up exhausted after about 10 hours when currents pushed them toward the North Sea and away from the English coast.

The commandos will make another attempt next month, a message from the ship said.

U.K. Paper Defies Tradition, Prints Picture of MI-6 Chief

LONDON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—A London newspaper, defying a government taboo, published a full-page photograph yesterday of the nation's spy chief.

It was the first time that a British paper had published a photograph of the nation's Secret Service head.

The picture of Maurice Oldfield, 57, a bachelor and former army intelligence officer, appeared on an inside page of the Evening Standard.

The picture appeared after the West German magazine Stern published it yesterday in its current edition.

Mr. Oldfield was identified as MI-6 chief in Newsweek magazine three weeks ago. He succeeded Sir John Rennie, who retired earlier this year.

Named by Stern

Sir John was identified by Stern as MI-6 chief in February. Several British newspapers followed suit but did not publish pictures of the Secret Service head.

British newspapers, until then, refrained from identifying MI-6 chief, at the request of the government under its voluntary "D-notice" system not to name top Secret Service officials in print or publish their pictures.

Several British newspapers identified Mr. Oldfield as the new MI-6 chief after the Newsweek article, but none published his photograph.

The D-notice request not to identify Secret Service chiefs in print remains in effect, although several members of Parliament have called on the government to revoke it.

Government officials concede that the D-notice system fools no one, least of all Soviet agents.

Mr. Oldfield's hobby is listed as "farming," a pastime not likely to provoke as much amusement among East European diplomats as that, listed for Sir John: electronics.

The king, in a statement released here, said he had reached his decision in conformity with the wish of his people, "who have unanimously welcomed the re-establishment of a republican regime as their future form of government."

King Zahir, 59, had reigned since 1933 when he came to the throne following the assassination of his father, King Nadir.

He was on the island of Ischia, off Naples, when he was deposed by his cousin and also his brother-in-law, Gen. Sadat Mohammed Daud, a former premier, on July 17.

The deposed monarch said in his statement, addressed to "my beloved countrymen," that "I consider myself as having abdicated." Gen. Daud had accused him of leaving his nation into bankruptcy.

The Army said the soldier, whose name was withheld pending an investigation, used a pretext to enter the tank to which he was assigned.

Police said they had to use welding equipment to cut the smashed auto apart and remove the body of the 42-year-old man.

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Afghanistan King Abdicates and Accepts Republic

ROME, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Deposed King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan today abdicated as ruler of the mountainous Asian country, which was declared a republic after a coup last month.

The king, in a statement released here, said he had reached his decision in conformity with the wish of his people, "who have unanimously welcomed the re-establishment of a republican regime as their future form of government."

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PHOTOGRAPHY

Halsman's Celebrity Portraits and the Art of Fiction

By Gene Thornton
NEW YORK (NYT).—Portraits of celebrities are different from portraits of ordinary people in that most of the people who see them do not know the sitters. Hence, they have no way of judging whether or not the portrait is a revealing or even an accurate likeness.

They do know, however, the sitter's reputation. They know that the sitter is a famous scientist or the president of a great republic or a prize-winning poet or an actress. It is against the sitter's reputation that they judge the truth and accuracy of the likeness. Does this white-haired, wrinkled old man look like the deep thinker we know Einstein to be? Does this rugged and scowling middle-aged man look like he could have been a world-famous boxer in his youth? Does this square-jawed eagle-eyed man look like the model of virtue and probity that a senator and presidential aspirant must be? Does this suspicious young bare-shouldered blonde with the temptingly half-

opened mouth and the come-hither look in her eyes look like America's No. 1 sexpot?

One of the Best
If the answers are yes, the portrait is a successful celebrity portrait. Never mind what the celebrity's real character is. Celebrity portraits are not meant to reveal the hidden truths, if any, of private life. They are meant to show that the public person deserves his frequent and regular appearances in the mass media. And yet, so deeply are we imbued with romantic notions of truth in portraiture that even the portraitists themselves often believe that they are really revealing it.

Philippe Halsman is one of the best celebrity portraitists of our day. During the heyday of the picture magazine his pictures of famous people appeared on the cover of Life more often than those of any other photographer. Many of them have achieved a classic status, fixing the image of this or that celebrity in the public mind. Yet Halsman believes he is showing us the inside truth.

"If the photograph of a human being does not show a deep psychological insight it is not a true portrait but an empty likeness," he writes in his recent book, "Halsman's Sight and Insight" (Doubleday, \$65). "In order to be a portrait the photograph must capture the essence of its subject." His pictures are not by any means empty likenesses, but it is hard to believe they show deep psychological insight. Indeed, he gives his own hand away by showing two versions of

a double portrait of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and explaining how he took them. His aim was a portrait for the cover of Life and it was his first attempt to photograph the Windsors. The first try was not a success. In it the duchess looks squint-eyed, hard, and ambitious, while the duke looks haggard and strained. This picture may or may not reveal the truth about them, but it clearly would not do for the cover of Life, so Halsman tried again.

"Don't look at me so carnivorously," he said to his sitters. "You are the most romantic couple in the world—a king who gave up his crown to marry the woman he loved." At this the couple smiled and relaxed, their heads moved closer together, and with his second try Halsman got what he wanted. The duchess looks lovely and soft, the duke looks happy and proud. She is worth giving up a crown for, and he has never for a moment regretted doing it.

Demands of Position

Throughout "Sight and Insight" Halsman's sitters show the public face their public position demands. Del is the mad genius. J. Robert Oppenheimer is the sincere and dedicated scientist. Bertrand Russell is the wry and quizzical philosopher. Even Andy Warhol comes out looking deep and enigmatic, so we can, if we want to, take him seriously.

But if we know something of the private life and character of the person photographed, we look for it in Halsman's photographs. Take Richard Nixon, for instance. Halsman has photographed Nixon in shirt-sleeves at the piano, and he looks like a nice guy who lives across the street from Norman Rockwell. The whole inside story about Richard Nixon is not yet public, but however it turns out, it will certainly be more complicated

than a Saturday Evening Post cover. Or take Mae West. We know less about her private life than we do about Nixon's, but we certainly know her public image, and Halsman has captured it with something like genius. For, in addition to Mae and The Red and The Mirror Over the Bed, there is an angry black monkey on a marble pedestal that looks like the aging Id personified.

Or take Marilyn Monroe. Nowadays we know rather more than we want to know about Marilyn's private life. It was an unpleasant life, early and late, rooted in deprivation and fueled with the monstrous selfish indifference to others that is so often the result of early deprivation. It was as far as can be from the imagined private life of America's No. 1 sexpot, if indeed such a life can be imagined at all. But in Halsman's classic portrait all we see are the shoulders and the lips and the hair and the come-hither eyes. It is, I hasten to add, a marvelous picture, and not by any means an empty likeness. It captures the perfectly unending warm generosity always attributed to famous sexpots. But no one could claim any deep psychological insight for it.

Honored Tradition
I do not at all mean to disparage Halsman's artistry. When it actually comes to taking celebrity portraits he knows exactly what is wanted and how to do it, and he does it better than almost anyone else. He is working in an old and honored tradition that long antedated the invention of photography, and he is certainly one of its photographic masters. Truth, however, has nothing to do with it, at least as truth is normally understood. It is more



Detail from Halsman photo of Marilyn Monroe.

an art of fiction than of truth. The art of the celebrity portraitist is not to show us what a person is really like, but to show us why he deserves to be

Salzburg Festival: Under The Umbrella of Tradition

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Although tradition and a consequent conservatism are the distinguishing marks of the Salzburg Festival's program and the audience it attracts, the festival continues to try and open up new possibilities within its existing framework. Fortunately, a lot of things are crowded under the umbrella of tradition here. It covers Mozart, of course, and the festival's founding spirit—Hofmannsthal, Reinhardt, Richard Strauss—and the place itself, a veritable outdoor theater rich in musical and theatrical associations from the near and distant past.

On the musical side, for instance, the concert programs have not always been as overwhelmingly conservative as they are now, and in recent years the festival has been trying to allot contemporary music a visible place in the program. But the result this year is a kind of ghetto, represented mainly by two concerts of the Austrian Radio Orchestra and Chorus in the first week—with works by Messiaen, Boulez, Lutoslawski, Krenek and Simeon. Included—and this week two concerts by the LaSalle Quartet of Cincinnati devoted to works of the New Vienna School—Schoenberg, Berg, Webern and company.

The festival program book reckoned that the LaSalle's concerts would be artistic highlights of the festival, and for many at the first concert Tuesday that was the case. But despite this ensemble's deserved reputation in this music, the none-too-large Mozartium was not full—which is a reflection on the Salzburg public more than anything else. This year is also the centennial

of Max Reinhardt's birth, and there is much to be hoped for the next few years from the renewal of the great director's legacy. This is less from the preservation, or the attempt to preserve, of his stagings than from the renewal of his spirit in the person of the Italian director Giorgio Strehler, who is beginning a term as artistic adviser to the festival direction.

This year, for instance, Strehler spruced up his famous 25-year-old production of Goldoni's "Servant of Two Masters" and adapted it to wide spaces of the Felsenreitschule. More than a few of those who saw the performance yesterday felt that it was a better mannered Reinhardt (whose own staging of the same play in the same place was a festival highlight in the mid-twenties) than the peremptory square of Hofmannsthal's "Jedermann."

With a staging supposedly based on Reinhardt's, the popularity of "Jedermann" this year has more to do with the presence of Curt Jurgens in the title part than anything else. Strehler also gave the festival's traditional opening speech this year, and in it suggested that there are a lot of places in and around Salzburg that lend themselves to theater and music, but which are not being used, or not fully used. One of them is the grounds of Hellbrunn, where a kind of festival within the festival was again given three times this year, and where Reinhardt once laid the cornerstones for a festival theater that was never built. In any case, the idea is a reminder that Salzburg has far from exhausted all its possibilities.

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A Four-Bedroom, \$60,750 House Built in U.S. of Recycled Material

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24 (AP).—The house has just been completed, but it's a second-hand buy. A house built of recycled materials, from the roof trusses to the concrete footings, was put on display yesterday by the Reynolds Metals Co. The house, in the Henrico County suburbs west of here, was completed earlier this week. It contains aluminum scrap, crushed glass, recycled newspapers, wood scraps, recycled nylon fibers, steel-mill-furnace slag and recycled copper and scrap cast iron. Although the aluminum company coordinated the project, David P. Reynolds, the executive vice-president, said about 30 companies contributed products and technical assistance. He said the recycled home demonstrates two points: The potential market for recycled materials and the fact that such materials can be made into attractive building products. The four-bedroom house is priced at about \$60,750. Reynolds said aluminum scrap equivalent to 183,500 beverage cans was used for frames, joints, sills, gutters and windows. About 8.5 tons of recycled newspaper was used for subflooring, sheathing, paneling and a roof deck.

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Good, Dirty Theatrical Fun In 'The Rocky Horror Show'

By John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—There can be few more perfect marriages of music, venue, and audience than Richard O'Brien's "The Rocky Horror Show" which is playing at the classic cinema in Chelsea's King's Road to enthusiastic crowds of fashionable and would-be beautiful people. And if you think three components are one too many for a happy marriage, then "The Rocky Horror" is not the show for you, with its glistening polymorphous perversities, its mélange of transvestite transsexuals, mad scientists, B-festive adult films, and coarse rock and roll.

To call it camp would be an understatement, something the show is never guilty of. In a way, there's never been anything like it in London, although it is no coincidence that Mr. O'Brien recently played a strange creature from outer space in Sam Shepherd's "The Unspeakable" at the Theatre Upstairs. In the same manner as Mr. Shepherd, Mr. O'Brien creates a potentially profane mythology out of disparate elements of American pop culture. His intention, though, is to succeed triumphantly. Although he uses experimental techniques, he puts them to decadent purposes. It is this that is new: the celebration of the sort of homosexual extravagance that would outrage the puritans of Gay Liberation.

"The Rocky Horror Show" resembles nothing so much as a shrieking drag queen, determinedly frivolous, achieving wit, rather than possessing it, through the exercise of style—and exaggerated eyelash flutter—

ing delivery—and anxious to draw attention to herself by shocking and amusing simultaneously.

Mr. O'Brien has had the brilliant idea of combining a rock musical with a parody of horror and sci-fi films, both genres offering the same cheap thrills, the same simple distinction between the goodies and the badies. His melodic qualities are not up to his lyric gift: he offers formula songs with witty words, but the cast delivers them all with great vigor, especially the delightful dance-instruction number, "Doing the Time Warp," and the atrociously sentimental "I'm Going Home."

The show's plot is that of most low-budget horror films. Clean-cut young couple's car breaks down on a lonely road during a thunder storm and they stumble towards the only building—wasn't that a castle we passed a few miles back?—to find themselves in the clutches of a Frankenstein busy building himself a monster.

Mad Scientist

This time round, the mad scientist—Frank-N-Furter—takes rock music's current sexual ambiguities to their ultimate conclusion, making David Bowie seem very straight by comparison. In a brilliant performance, Tim Curry—"I'm a transvestite transsexual from Transylvania"—exudes bisexual appeal. In disintegrating fishnet stockings, flashing muscular tattooed thighs, giving prettier pouts than Zette Davis, uttering falsetto squeals and the precise diction of the queen, and singing in a powerful baritone voice, Mr. Curry



Paddy O'Hagen in "The Rocky Horror Show."

clearly represents more of an assault on civilized values than most power-crazed scientists. He is backed up by an excellent cast that includes Jonathan Adams as a bland narrator, Christopher Malcolm and Belinda Sinclair as the all-American boy and girl and Raymond Bourton as Frank-N-Furter's creation, the bespectacled narcissistic horror. Paddy O'Hagen gives two nicely contrasting performances as Eddie, an old-timey rock singer, and as Dr. Everett Scott, who rides to the rescue

of virtue in a wheel chair. Jim Sherman, responsible for the kitch excesses of "Jesus Christ Superstar," directs with great empathy. It's good, dirty fun, insubstantial, evanescent, and worth catching before it goes the way of all fashionable delights.

Certainly, Peter Coe's "Deacon" 73 at the Roundhouse could learn from it how to achieve eroticism. Mr. Coe offers instead nudity with a cast of 10 who do little more than take off their clothes to loud music.

Festival Ballet's Version of 'Cinderella'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—After some abortive negotiations to stage John Neumeier's much-praised version of "Romeo and Juliet," London Festival Ballet settled instead for the other well-known Broadway work, "Cinderella." This had its premiere at the Royal Festival Hall last night.

Apart from regret that the company still seems intent on duplicating the Royal Ballet's repertoire, one can approve "Cinderella" as a good choice. The Royal Ballet does not take it on tour, and Festival's production will mainly be seen by people who have not revelled in the contrasted antics of Sir Frederick Ashton and Sir Robert Helpmann as the ugly sisters, nor admired the lyrical invention of Ashton's ballroom pas de deux. It must be admitted straightaway that people who have seen the Royal's production are likely to find Festival's a dull second best.

But this is not really to blame Ben Stevenson, who originally mounted his "Cinderella" for the National Ballet of Washington, of which he is now a co-director. Any ugly sisters would seem pale imitations after the two knights, and any choreography would seem comparatively uninspired after Ashton's, unless—as in Soviet productions—it were danced with such panache and virtuosity as to make the actual steps unimportant. Stevenson has done a good service in his job, showing that any choreography he is a very competent one, and an intelligent producer.

Slapstick

In the first scene, the antics of the male ugly sisters were too much like vulgar slapstick, without any redeeming conflicts of personality. But the idea of

making one of them push Cinderella off her father's knee, and idiosyncratically replace her there, was amusing, and their attempt to snatch and destroy Cinderella's portrait of her mother was quite moving. I liked too the way Stevenson made the dancing master despatch of teaching the sisters, and seize gratefully on Cinderella instead.

Stevenson has devised attractive solos for the seasonal fairies; the spring fairy was particularly well danced by Carole Hill. His main choreographic innovations are for the jester in the ballroom scene and a long wedding pas de deux for Cinderella and her prince in the last scene. Kirk Peterson, a guest from the National Ballet of Washington, was the hit of the evening as the jester. His warm smile and friendly manner removed any malice from his antics, even when he was ridiculing the sisters by trying to make them do a fast dance with him, while his fast and acrobatic dancing provided the only real excitement of the production. Gaye Fulton as Cinderella was sweet and charming, and danced neatly and musically, but she does not convey much emotion. Nor was there much feeling of mutual rapture between her and Alain Dubrion, her prince. He is a personable and experienced dancer, who is joining the Royal Ballet in the fall, but somehow neither his dancing nor his acting in this role ever seemed to fulfill their promise.

The decor and costumes by Peter Farmer are spectacular and avoid the disastrous excesses of his "Sleeping Beauty" for the Royal Ballet. His style is too chichi for some tastes, but I think it suits this work and I found his ballroom scene very attractive. It will no doubt look even better on tour in normal theatres than it does on the unsatisfactory shallow stage of the Festival Hall. The ballet ends with an unexpected additional spectacle, a complete wedding procession and coronation. Ballet commissions might prefer to end with the pas de deux, but the literal extension of the story is probably desirable for less sophisticated audiences to which Festival Ballet mainly performs.

Last Saturday the International Festival of Youth Orchestras brought three dance companies to London for one performance each. The Russian Dance Ensemble from Winnipeg, Canada, performed Ukrainian dances and songs with great gusto and spirit, in authentic costumes. Their folk-story ballets were amusing and well staged and

their final rousing gopak would have done credit to a professional company. The Asahi Junior Ballet Troupe from Tokyo, Japan, succeeded in staging a very accurate and well-danced version of the second act of "Cinderella" on the minute stage of the Commonwealth Institute, though in the circumstances it was impossible to judge whether they could also manage emotion and atmosphere. As for the

Houston Allegro Ballet from Texas, they turned out to be a group of students who really had no business to pose as a ballet company or to go on an international tour. The choreography they performed was even more embarrassing than the way they performed it, though Lisa Slagle, a baby ballerina, almost redeemed Aubrey's "Grand Pas Classique" with her charm and precision.

Around the Art Galleries

Pioneers of Modern Sculpture, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London, SE 1, to Sept. 23.

This is an embarrassingly rich exhibition, starting with work by G. F. Watts (1817-1904) and J. L. Gerome (1824-1901) and carrying through to suprematist Jean Fautouy (1894-1956) and constructivist Vladimir Tatlin (1885-1953). En route, every name of consequence in Western sculpture is represented. The organizers of the show, the Arts Council of Great Britain, have insured that the first of the 200 exhibits shall be forward-looking academic works, by such masters as Barrias, represented here by the extraordinary mixed media "Nature Unveiling Herself," the great unaltered Rembrandt Bugatti, Edward Ockler Ford and Sir Hamo Thornycroft.

In juxtaposition with these academic works are the early sculptures of the pioneers—Archipenko's "Adam and Eve," Rodin's "Minerva," Brancusi's "Portrait of Nicolas Dancu," Lipchitz's "Woman with Gazelles" and Raymond Duchamp-Villon's portrait of Eugène Duchamp, father of the sculptor; and his equally celebrated brothers, Jacques Villon and Marcel Duchamp.

Summarizing the meaning of modern sculpture under the heading "the universal analogy of form," R. H. Wilenski enunciated the pioneer ethic in a single admirable sentence: "We react with satisfaction to works of art which make us realize subconsciously that all human, animal and vegetable forms are manifestations of one life." Indeed, this is precisely what we find, from the painted wood "Forest" of

Hans Arp and Boccioni's "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space" to Modigliani's stone heads, the "Red Stone Dancer" of Gaudier-Brzeska, and Brancusi's "Sculpture for the Blind."

Andrew Murray, Portal Gallery, 18a Grafton St., Bond St., London, W1, to Aug. 31.

Murray is a latterday portrayer of the Peaceable Kingdom. The major part of his latest one-man show is entitled "New Images of Reconciliation" and, in vigorous naive style, shows a fox guarding a family of ducks, a small girl with a lion, a shepherd quenching the thirst of a wolf and so on. There are other groups, including a series of paintings of London and of Umbria, and five images of liberation.

Summer Exhibition, Redfern Gallery, 30 Cork St., London, W1. This summer show is also in effect a celebration of the gallery's 50th anniversary. The catalogue of almost 500 items lists 86 painters, sculptors and print-makers of the 20th century. The quality and variety of the Redfern's stock at the half-century mark can be readily estimated from the fact that among those represented by five or more works are Braque, Vasarely, Sonia Delaunay, Rouault, Dubuffet, Delvaux, Matis, Kupa, Tapis et al.

(Monday, Aug. 27, is a bank holiday in England. Most galleries will be closed Saturday through Monday. The Hayward Gallery, however, will be open all three days.)

—MAX WYKES JOYCE.

Phillips: An Auction House With Year-Round Sales

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (UPI).—In terms of seasonal turnover, the auctioneering firm of Phillips in London cannot compare with Sotheby's and Christie's.

But the firm has a reputation for hard work, thoroughness and service which may explain in part why the turnover went up last season by £1.3 million, from £5.953 million to £7.259 million. In furniture alone, the turnover was £2.48 million, only 15 percent under that of Sotheby's. The Phillips' record ends on July 31 to make possible a comparison with the bigger auction rooms. But, in fact, sales take place all year round, never coming to a sum-

mer halt, as do those of Sotheby's and Christie's.

At Blenheim House, Phillips has set a standard sales pattern: furniture and pictures on Monday; better furniture, Tuesday; porcelain and glass, Wednesday; special collectors' items, Thursday; and silver on Friday.

On Tuesday, at the firm's 19,518th sale since 1798 when Phillips was founded, the atmosphere was a shade less solemn than at Sotheby's or Christie's, but equally businesslike, if not more so.

Carpets were lying on the floor of the Green Room—they were the first items sold. Chairs were arranged in a U-pattern. Scattered about in a carefully studied

way were pieces of furniture such as one seen in English homes. It ranged from a late 17th-century gaiter table in oak with oval folding top to massive Victorian pieces in walnut or mahogany. Here and there were bracket clocks of the best 18th-century type as well as of the worst late 19th-century sort—all white marble with ornate fittings—a few bronzes, wooden boxes and a variety of trinkets.

The room was crammed with people. Many were professionals but there were quite a few out-of-town collectors. The auction of 140 lots started at 11 a.m. and was over at 12:05 p.m.—a pace even faster than that at Sotheby's. Yet, and this is an achievement on the auctioneer's part, at no point did one have the feeling of being rushed.

Realistic Prices

Before bringing down his hammer, Phillips chairman Christopher John Weston, who was conducting the sale, looked carefully around to see that no one was missing an opportunity to bid.

The prices were realistic; that is to say, they reflected the present state of the market and the occasional whim of a collector, as will always happen at auctions. The 17th-century gaiter table in oak was reasonable at £340—it went to a private English buyer. On the contrary, a Victorian walnut and ornate mounted kidney-shaped writing table, bought by an unidentified American, was quite expensive at £320.

There was one bargain: an early 18th-century rectangular table on square legs, elegant and well-proportioned, that sold for £55 to a private buyer. There were several very good pieces of the sort many would like to have in their homes. Such was an extremely good early Victorian long-case clock with a movement by Anderson of Edin (Scotland). Finely carved with romantic flowers, it went for £180—three times what it would have fetched in 1870 but still worth it.

Very few lots were bought in. In fact, I had the feeling that I was back in the 1950s when auctions were not dominated by speculation and the market followed the natural trend of supply and demand.

This is probably due to Phillips' policy. The aim of the firm is not to hold glamorous super sales with a Rembrandt here and a Picasso there, but to provide a more complete service to private vendors than any other London auctioneers.

"We are very much oriented towards the trustee vendor system," Mr. Weston points out. "A trustee is interested in having the entire chattels disposed of. He cannot just sell the Ruydael landscape and be stuck with the Persian rug."

Very ordinary items, Phillips can use other premises in Hayes Street, North London, where there are weekly auctions with an average of 700 lots. This is the equivalent of the ground floor sales at Hotel Drouot in Paris, with one basic difference: the Phillips sales (on Fridays) are carefully handled. A public viewing takes place on the preceding Thursday without the scrambling and shouting of the less distinguished Drouot sales.

Speedy Sales

Another Phillips plus is speed. Objects sent for sale can take as little as 10 days to be auctioned—the usual delay being 14 to 21 days. If objects are to be included in the better monthly sales, the maximum wait is six weeks.

The Phillips firm is still working on a 12.5 percent fee basis whereas Sotheby's and Christie's have raised theirs to 15 percent. The firm also says that vendors are paid within a fortnight.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that Phillips never sells "highly important works," as the big two often do. This year, Phillips auctioned a gold-mounted ivory concert flute for £4,000 to

an unidentified French buyer. Their sales attract international buyers. On one occasion last season Japanese bought one-third—in volume, if not in value—of a single sale. And Phillips established the record price for a work by Juan de Aréllano, a 17th-century Spanish painter, at £23,000 on July 26.

In terms of money, the firm's turnover is a fourth of Christie's and a sixth of Sotheby's in London. Nevertheless, beating last season's record by £1.3 million was a feat.

Walking through the auction rooms, all 30,000 square feet of them, one is struck by the fact that everyone is busy. With only 80 employees of whom 39 are specialists, the staff can't afford to idle.

Phillips is a stimulating factor on the British auction scene—as well as a boon to summer visitors in London, who, unlike tourists in Paris, can find interesting auctions to attend.

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INTERNATIONAL

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FINANCE

Page 9

German Trade Surplus Soars 80% GNP Growth

By John Fiehn
FRANKFURT, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ)—West Germany reported today a record trade surplus of 2.94 billion deutsche marks in July, up 80 percent from June and 81 percent from a year ago.

2.94 Billion DM Total Is a Record
when there is a worldwide boom. July exports rose to 14.515 billion DM from 3.64 billion in June, and were 26 percent ahead of the year-ago month's 11.644 billion DM.

In June and 1.616 billion DM in July 1972.
The seven-month surplus of 15.809 billion DM compares with a surplus of 10.083 billion DM a year ago.

In Japan Cut To 1.4 Percent
Gain Trails 3.6% Rise Set in First Quarter

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ)—Japan's gross national product grew at a substantially slower rate in the second quarter of 1973 than in the preceding three-month period.

U.S. Earns Trade Surplus of \$106.1 Million in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—The United States showed a surplus in its trade with the rest of the world in July—only the third time in nearly two years that the figures were in the black—the Commerce Department disclosed today.

to continue for at least the next few months.
Exports for July reached a record \$5.888 billion while imports totaled \$5.782 billion, the second highest level on record.

In the first quarter of 1973, real GNP—that is, minus the effects of inflation on prices—advanced 3.6 percent from the preceding three-month period.

The July surplus of \$106.1 million marked only the second time this year that the merchandise trade balance was in surplus. It reflected the growing attractiveness of U.S. products overseas brought about largely by two devaluations of the dollar and an overall decline of about 25 percent in its value against other major currencies over the past two years.

So far this year, the trade balance is showing a deficit of \$703.6 million on exports of \$38.1 billion and imports of \$38.8 billion. This compares with a deficit for the first seven months of 1972 of \$3.83 billion.

Mr. Kosaka attributed the slowdown in real growth to a deceleration in personal consumption as a result of soaring consumer prices, brisk imports and relatively inactive exports, and a reduction in government spending on public works projects.

'Astounding' Rise Forecast for U.S. Wholesale Prices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz predicted today that this month's wholesale price index would be "astounding" because it will have picked up a large increase in commodity prices.

However, he said, capital spending, especially by smaller enterprises, remains very active, requiring the government to draw up a comprehensive program aimed at curbing domestic demand.

Press reports here said the discount rate would be boosted to 7 percent from the current 6 percent effective next Wednesday, but confirmation was not available.

Mr. Shultz told a conference of the American Bankers Association here that he believed the United States would see "a diminution in the rate of inflation" after the expected price bubble following the imposition of Phase-4.

On the import side, declines were registered in crude materials, mineral fuels, animal and vegetable oils, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured articles.

Mr. Aichi also indicated that the government would further delay expenditures on public works projects, which would be equivalent to a budget cut for the year ending March 1974.

Money Dealers' Views on Trade Mixed

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ)—The reaction among some foreign exchange dealers to the West German and U.S. trade figures was mixed.

appeared to most observers to be unsustainable.
One analyst suggested that the big month-to-month increase was related to efforts by German corporations to increase exports and reduce imports to avoid losses as the dollar floated sharply lower through July.

In related news, the government formally decided that export controls on 20 major items will be allowed to expire on schedule at the end of this month.

The size of the German surplus was bigger than had been expected in the market and running at an annual rate of \$14.4 billion the United States, it is much more uncertain," he said.

Corporations presumably tried to accelerate exports to avoid taking losses on the dollar's decline in value, while delaying imports in anticipation of being able to buy them more cheaply.

A MITI spokesman said that even after the control that ended March 1974, the ministry plans to place leading export industries to place first priority on supplying the domestic market.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Aug. 24, 1973.

This would represent a reduction in overseas shipments of about 1 percent, rather than a cutback of 25 percent as reported yesterday.

The MITI official who reported that the ministry planned to ask steelmakers to cut exports 25 percent apparently was confused by a statement made by Kamei Yamashita, vice-minister, at a press conference yesterday.

| | Today | Prev. | Ch. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Star, 10 per cent | 2.46 | 2.50 | - 4.69 |
| Scip. fr. (A) | 38.1 | 38.25 | |
| Belg. fr. (B) | 37.7 | 37.85 | - 16.76 |
| Dutch gld. (C) | 2.46 | 2.45 | - 16.76 |
| Dane kron. | 5.78 | 5.79 | - 20.55 |
| Swedish kron. | 22.4 | 22.5 | |
| Pr. fr. (D) | 4.253 | 4.252 | - 18.28 |
| Gr. dr. | 2.096 | 2.093 | - 20.25 |
| Irish pound | 4.26 | 4.25 | |
| Lira (E) | 336.5 | 337.0 | - 2.82 |
| Sc. fr. (F) | 36.5 | 36.5 | |
| Schilling | 18.12 | 18.2 | - 27.22 |
| Sw. krona | 4.113 | 4.115 | - 14.94 |
| Sw. franc | 2.045 | 2.045 | - 16.15 |
| Yen | 255.22 | 255.15 | - 16.15 |

Holdings of U.S. Stocks Abroad at \$1.4 Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ)—Net purchases of U.S. stocks by investors abroad totaled \$134 million in June, the Treasury Department reported yesterday.

Gross purchases amounted to \$785 million against gross sales of \$651 million.

In the first half, investors outside the United States had \$1.44 billion in net purchases of U.S. shares, reflecting gross purchases of about \$6.37 billion and gross sales of \$4.93 billion.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Teijin Eyes Indonesian Polyester Unit

Teijin Ltd. of Japan has applied to the Indonesian government for approval to build a polyester fiber manufacturing plant at an estimated cost of 20 billion yen (about \$75 million). The plan calls for building near Jakarta a plant capable of producing 50 tons of polyester staple fiber and 20 tons of polyester filament a day by the end of 1975.

CDC East Asiatic Joint Venture

The Canadian Development Corp. (CDC) has become a partner in Dumex Ltd. of Copenhagen, a subsidiary of East Asiatic Co. The agreement provides for sharing research and development activities between Dumex and Connaught Laboratories of Toronto.

Distillers' Real Profit Declines

Distillers Co. reports a decline in its "real" profit for fiscal 1973 after adjustment to account for inflation.

Prices Fade In N.Y. After Earlier Gain

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (IBT)—Spillover bargain hunting from yesterday's rally buoyed the New York Stock Exchange before mid-session today, but prices later began to fall and the market closed with a small loss.

Dow Index Off a Point On Reduced Volume

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 0.97 to 863.49. It was ahead about four points in early trading. Volume eased to 11.39 million shares from 11.39 million yesterday.

NCR, Control Data Research Center

National Cash Register and Control Data Corp. have formed a laboratory to conduct design research on future computer central-processing units. The new unit, called the CDC-NCR Advanced Systems Laboratory, will be funded and staffed by both companies.

Economic Analysis

U.S. Grains: From Subsidies to Controls

By Peter Milius
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP)—Two years ago, the United States had so much wheat and corn the government was propping up the prices paid to farmers and was subsidizing exports—giving grain to foreigners at cut-rate prices.

inflation on one front, they help to cause it on another.
The government has been quick and obvious; they cut off part of the demand for U.S. farm products, and thus reduce their prices.

Today these two key foodstuffs are in such short supply and their prices are so high the government has imposed some export controls and is considering others, thereby cutting foreign buyers off.

Those experts with a dark view of the future expect surplus demand for food to grow, partly a result of rising affluence around the world.
Americans today consume about a ton of grain per capita per year, most of it in the form of the 190 or so pounds of meat they eat. That rate of meat consumption is up from an average of 167 pounds from 1961 to 1965.

Growth in Money Supply Slows, N.Y. Fed Reports

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT)—Credit conditions tightened and growth in the money supply slowed in the week ended Wednesday, data released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday.

Over the last 52 weeks, the money supply increased at a 6.3 percent rate, the Fed disclosed.

German Money Supply

FRANKFURT, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ)—The growth of West Germany's money supply slowed considerably in July because of a sharp decline in domestic credits, the Bundesbank reported today.

German money supply (M-1), consisting mostly of money in circulation and sight deposits, declined about 500 million deutsche marks in July and was only up 3.1 percent in a year. In June, it had risen 2.6 billion DM.

Japanese Seeking to Curb Steel Exports by 1 Percent

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ)—Japanese steelmakers will be asked to reduce their exports in August and September by about 40,000 metric tons, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said today.

One was the result of the continued thawing of the relationship between the United States and Russia. Russia had not always bought U.S. grain in the past when its own harvest was poor; instead, it had simply tightened its belt and eaten less.

The MITI official who reported that the ministry planned to ask steelmakers to cut exports 25 percent apparently was confused by a statement made by Kamei Yamashita, vice-minister, at a press conference yesterday.

Looking at over a longer period of time, however, the money supply appeared to be under tighter control. The growth rate for the money supply during the last month has shown a substantial decline. In the four weeks ended Aug. 15 it increased 7.1 percent from the preceding quarter, a growth rate significantly below the 10.6 percent rate the money supply was mushrooming at in late June and early July.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cash,

| CORN | |
|-------|-------|
| Oct. | Dec. |
| 97.50 | 61.75 |

| | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----|
| Feb | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2.7 |
| Mar | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2.7 |
| Apr | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2.7 |
| May | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2.7 |
| Jun | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2.7 |

| | | | |
|----------|---|------|-----|
| SOYBEANS | | | |
| Nov | 2 | 7.80 | 7.5 |
| Dec | 2 | 7.60 | 7.4 |
| Jan | 2 | 7.60 | 7.4 |
| Feb | 2 | 7.60 | 7.4 |
| Mar | 2 | 7.60 | 7.4 |
| Apr | 2 | 7.60 | 7.4 |
| May | 2 | 7.60 | 7.4 |
| Jun | 2 | 7.60 | 7.4 |

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| SOYBEAN OIL | | | |
| Nov | 23.17 | 23.45 | 23.2 |
| Dec | 22.87 | 22.55 | 22.4 |
| Jan | 22.87 | 22.55 | 22.4 |
| Feb | 22.87 | 22.55 | 22.4 |
| Mar | 22.87 | 22.55 | 22.4 |
| Apr | 22.87 | 22.55 | 22.4 |
| May | 22.87 | 22.55 | 22.4 |
| Jun | 22.87 | 22.55 | 22.4 |

NEW YORK FUTURES

| CHICAGO FUTURES | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
| 18½ | 5.20½ | 4.98 | 5.17 | 5.07 | |
| 899 | 5.07 | 4.80 | 5.07 | 4.86 | |
| 800 | 4.93½ | 4.69 | 4.92½ | 4.72 | |
| 680 | 4.70 | 4.42 | 4.70 | 4.51 | |
| 58 | 3.63½ | 3.41 | 3.69½ | 3.41 | |

| SOYBEAN MEAL | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| 255 | 260.00 | 260.00 | 255.00 |
| 250 | 255.00 | 255.00 | 250.00 |
| 240 | 250.50 | 250.50 | 240.00 |
| 230 | 244.00 | 244.00 | 230.00 |
| 220 | 241.00 | 246.00 | 220.00 |
| 210 | 240.00 | 245.00 | 210.00 |
| 200 | 238.00 | 243.00 | 200.00 |

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal

Market Summary[illegible]

| | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| 11 | 59-16 Cdn Homstd | 83 |
| 14% | 5% | CdnJvin .30† 105 |
| 5% | 3% | CdnMar .10e 15 |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---|---|----|--------|-------|-----------|-----|---|
| 11-1/8 | 7 1/2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 8 1/2 | 4 1/8 | GI Clark | 29t | 7 |
| 13 1/8 | 13 1/8 | 13 1/8 | — | 1 | 4 | 10 1/2 | 6 1/8 | GI Scotts | 39t | 5 |
| 4 | 3 1/8 | 4 | + | 1 | 18 | 25 1/2 | 4 1/8 | Greenum | 27t | 8 |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|----|--------|-----|------------|----|---|
| 82% | 77% | 89%+ | 7% | 1 1/2% | 7% | Newlands A | 16 | 7 |
| 57% | 54% | 57% | | 24% | 13% | NMEXA .84t | 36 | |
| 43% | 43% | 43% | | | 13% | Newmark Br | 10 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|---|----|------|----|---------|----|----|----|
| 10 | 101 | 2 | 16 | 1815 | 70 | N-Proc. | 35 | 15 | 14 |
| 10 | 102 | 2 | 16 | 1816 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 103 | 2 | 16 | 1817 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 104 | 2 | 16 | 1818 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 105 | 2 | 16 | 1819 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 106 | 2 | 16 | 1820 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 107 | 2 | 16 | 1821 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 108 | 2 | 16 | 1822 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 109 | 2 | 16 | 1823 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 110 | 2 | 16 | 1824 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 111 | 2 | 16 | 1825 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 112 | 2 | 16 | 1826 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 113 | 2 | 16 | 1827 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 114 | 2 | 16 | 1828 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 115 | 2 | 16 | 1829 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 116 | 2 | 16 | 1830 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 117 | 2 | 16 | 1831 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 118 | 2 | 16 | 1832 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 119 | 2 | 16 | 1833 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 120 | 2 | 16 | 1834 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 121 | 2 | 16 | 1835 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 122 | 2 | 16 | 1836 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 123 | 2 | 16 | 1837 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 124 | 2 | 16 | 1838 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 125 | 2 | 16 | 1839 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 126 | 2 | 16 | 1840 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 127 | 2 | 16 | 1841 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 128 | 2 | 16 | 1842 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 129 | 2 | 16 | 1843 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 130 | 2 | 16 | 1844 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 131 | 2 | 16 | 1845 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 132 | 2 | 16 | 1846 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 133 | 2 | 16 | 1847 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 134 | 2 | 16 | 1848 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 135 | 2 | 16 | 1849 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 136 | 2 | 16 | 1850 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 137 | 2 | 16 | 1851 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 138 | 2 | 16 | 1852 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 139 | 2 | 16 | 1853 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 140 | 2 | 16 | 1854 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 141 | 2 | 16 | 1855 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 142 | 2 | 16 | 1856 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 143 | 2 | 16 | 1857 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 144 | 2 | 16 | 1858 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 145 | 2 | 16 | 1859 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 146 | 2 | 16 | 1860 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 147 | 2 | 16 | 1861 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 148 | 2 | 16 | 1862 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 149 | 2 | 16 | 1863 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 150 | 2 | 16 | 1864 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 151 | 2 | 16 | 1865 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 152 | 2 | 16 | 1866 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 153 | 2 | 16 | 1867 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 154 | 2 | 16 | 1868 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 155 | 2 | 16 | 1869 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 156 | 2 | 16 | 1870 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 157 | 2 | 16 | 1871 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 158 | 2 | 16 | 1872 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 159 | 2 | 16 | 1873 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 160 | 2 | 16 | 1874 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 161 | 2 | 16 | 1875 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 162 | 2 | 16 | 1876 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 163 | 2 | 16 | 1877 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 164 | 2 | 16 | 1878 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 165 | 2 | 16 | 1879 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 166 | 2 | 16 | 1880 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 167 | 2 | 16 | 1881 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 168 | 2 | 16 | 1882 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 169 | 2 | 16 | 1883 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 170 | 2 | 16 | 1884 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 171 | 2 | 16 | 1885 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 172 | 2 | 16 | 1886 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 173 | 2 | 16 | 1887 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 174 | 2 | 16 | 1888 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 175 | 2 | 16 | 1889 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 176 | 2 | 16 | 1890 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 177 | 2 | 16 | 1891 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 178 | 2 | 16 | 1892 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 179 | 2 | 16 | 1893 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 180 | 2 | 16 | 1894 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 181 | 2 | 16 | 1895 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 182 | 2 | 16 | 1896 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 183 | 2 | 16 | 1897 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 184 | 2 | 16 | 1898 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 185 | 2 | 16 | 1899 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 186 | 2 | 16 | 1900 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 187 | 2 | 16 | 1901 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 188 | 2 | 16 | 1902 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 189 | 2 | 16 | 1903 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 190 | 2 | 16 | 1904 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 191 | 2 | 16 | 1905 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 192 | 2 | 16 | 1906 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 193 | 2 | 16 | 1907 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 194 | 2 | 16 | 1908 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 195 | 2 | 16 | 1909 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 196 | 2 | 16 | 1910 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 197 | 2 | 16 | 1911 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 198 | 2 | 16 | 1912 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 199 | 2 | 16 | 1913 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 200 | 2 | 16 | 1914 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 201 | 2 | 16 | 1915 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 202 | 2 | 16 | 1916 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 203 | 2 | 16 | 1917 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 204 | 2 | 16 | 1918 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 205 | 2 | 16 | 1919 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 206 | 2 | 16 | 1920 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 207 | 2 | 16 | 1921 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 208 | 2 | 16 | 1922 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 209 | 2 | 16 | 1923 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 210 | 2 | 16 | 1924 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 211 | 2 | 16 | 1925 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 212 | 2 | 16 | 1926 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 213 | 2 | 16 | 1927 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 214 | 2 | 16 | 1928 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 215 | 2 | 16 | 1929 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 216 | 2 | 16 | 1930 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 217 | 2 | 16 | 1931 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 218 | 2 | 16 | 1932 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 219 | 2 | 16 | 1933 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 220 | 2 | 16 | 1934 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 221 | 2 | 16 | 1935 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 222 | 2 | 16 | 1936 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 223 | 2 | 16 | 1937 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 224 | 2 | 16 | 1938 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 225 | 2 | 16 | 1939 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 226 | 2 | 16 | 1940 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 227 | 2 | 16 | 1941 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 228 | 2 | 16 | 1942 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 229 | 2 | 16 | 1943 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 230 | 2 | 16 | 1944 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 231 | 2 | 16 | 1945 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 232 | 2 | 16 | 1946 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 233 | 2 | 16 | 1947 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 234 | 2 | 16 | 1948 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 235 | 2 | 16 | 1949 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 236 | 2 | 16 | 1950 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 237 | 2 | 16 | 1951 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 238 | 2 | 16 | 1952 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 239 | 2 | 16 | 1953 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 240 | 2 | 16 | 1954 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 241 | 2 | 16 | 1955 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 242 | 2 | 16 | 1956 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 243 | 2 | 16 | 1957 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 244 | 2 | 16 | 1958 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 245 | 2 | 16 | 1959 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 246 | 2 | 16 | 1960 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 247 | 2 | 16 | 1961 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 248 | 2 | 16 | 1962 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 249 | 2 | 16 | 1963 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 250 | 2 | 16 | 1964 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 251 | 2 | 16 | 1965 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 252 | 2 | 16 | 1966 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 253 | 2 | 16 | 1967 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 254 | 2 | 16 | 1968 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 255 | 2 | 16 | 1969 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 256 | 2 | 16 | 1970 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 257 | 2 | 16 | 1971 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 258 | 2 | 16 | 1972 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 259 | 2 | 16 | 1973 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 260 | 2 | 16 | 1974 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 261 | 2 | 16 | 1975 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 262 | 2 | 16 | 1976 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 263 | 2 | 16 | 1977 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 264 | 2 | 16 | 1978 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 265 | 2 | 16 | 1979 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 266 | 2 | 16 | 1980 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 267 | 2 | 16 | 1981 | 70 | NYTimes | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 10 | 268 | 2 | | | | | | | |

1234 1344
12- 13-

[illegible]

500 Stocks 102.65 100.82 101.82 -17

| NYSE Index | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| High | Low |
| Composite | 54.36 54.66 54.16 - .29 |
| Industrials | 59.59 59.84 59.77 - .15 |
| Transportation | 57.57 57.87 57.70 - .10 |
| Utility | 55.81 56.07 55.89 - .21 |
| Finance | 67.04 67.63 67.04 + .28 |

| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Shares | Sales | 'Short' |
| Aug. 22 | 300,738 | \$70,354 | 3,458 |
| Aug. 21 | 196,439 | 39,170 | 3,826 |
| Aug. 20 | 328,012 | \$29,383 | 4,634 |
| Aug. 19 | 265,692 | \$30,000 | 4,000 |
| Aug. 18 | 265,000 | \$28,011 | 2,947 |
| Aug. 16 | 336,514 | \$30,119 | 2,331 |

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

| | | | | |
|------|-----|----------|------|---|
| 5 | 37g | Connolly | Con | 1 |
| 154g | 62g | Connors | .44g | 7 |
| 111g | 41g | Connors | Inc | 6 |

[illegible]

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|
| 2 | 44% | 44% | 44% | — | 0 |
| 9 | 81% | 81% | 81% | | 8 |
| 3 | 48% | 48% | 48% | ÷ | 1/2 |

[illegible]

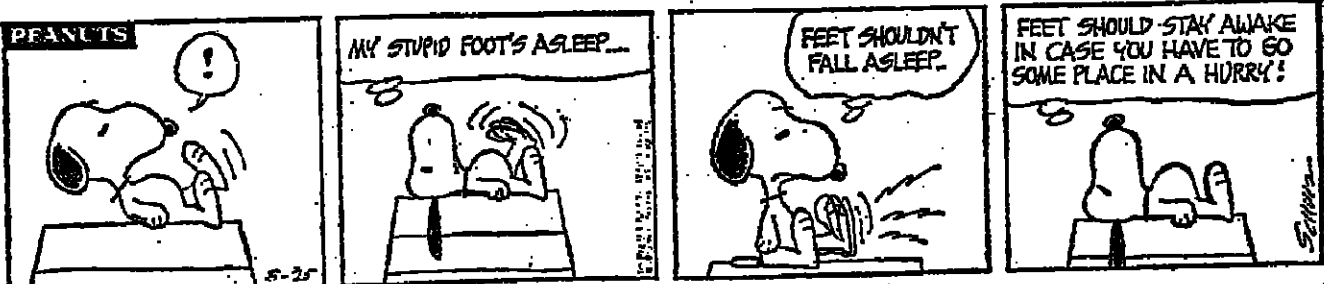
| | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-----|---|
| 26 1/2 | 26 7/8 | 28 1/2 | 8 | 3 | Park El | .28 | 7 |
| | | | 6 1/2 | 2 1/4 | Pat Fash | .24 | 4 |
| | | | 21 1/2 | 11 1/2 | Patagoni | Cp | 9 |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|----|----|----|
| 361% | 265% | 263% | | | |
| 125% | 121% | 124% | | | |
| 194% | 191% | 195% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 204% | 204% | 204% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 426% | 416% | 424% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 525% | 515% | 522% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 624% | 614% | 622% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 724% | 714% | 722% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 824% | 814% | 822% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 924% | 914% | 922% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1024% | 1014% | 1022% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1124% | 1114% | 1122% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1224% | 1214% | 1222% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1324% | 1314% | 1322% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1424% | 1414% | 1422% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1524% | 1514% | 1522% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1624% | 1614% | 1622% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1724% | 1714% | 1722% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1824% | 1814% | 1822% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1924% | 1914% | 1922% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2024% | 2014% | 2022% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2124% | 2114% | 2122% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2224% | 2214% | 2222% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2324% | 2314% | 2322% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2424% | 2414% | 2422% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2524% | 2514% | 2522% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2624% | 2614% | 2622% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2724% | 2714% | 2722% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2824% | 2814% | 2822% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2924% | 2914% | 2922% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3024% | 3014% | 3022% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3124% | 3114% | 3122% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3224% | 3214% | 3222% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3324% | 3314% | 3322% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3424% | 3414% | 3422% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3524% | 3514% | 3522% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3624% | 3614% | 3622% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3724% | 3714% | 3722% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3824% | 3814% | 3822% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3924% | 3914% | 3922% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4024% | 4014% | 4022% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4124% | 4114% | 4122% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4224% | 4214% | 4222% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4324% | 4314% | 4322% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4424% | 4414% | 4422% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4524% | 4514% | 4522% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4624% | 4614% | 4622% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4724% | 4714% | 4722% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4824% | 4814% | 4822% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4924% | 4914% | 4922% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5024% | 5014% | 5022% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5124% | 5114% | 5122% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5224% | 5214% | 5222% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5324% | 5314% | 5322% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5424% | 5414% | 5422% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5524% | 5514% | 5522% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5624% | 5614% | 5622% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5724% | 5714% | 5722% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5824% | 5814% | 5822% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5924% | 5914% | 5922% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6024% | 6014% | 6022% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6124% | 6114% | 6122% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6224% | 6214% | 6222% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6324% | 6314% | 6322% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6424% | 6414% | 6422% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6524% | 6514% | 6522% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6624% | 6614% | 6622% | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6724% | 6714% | 6722% | 14 | 14 | |

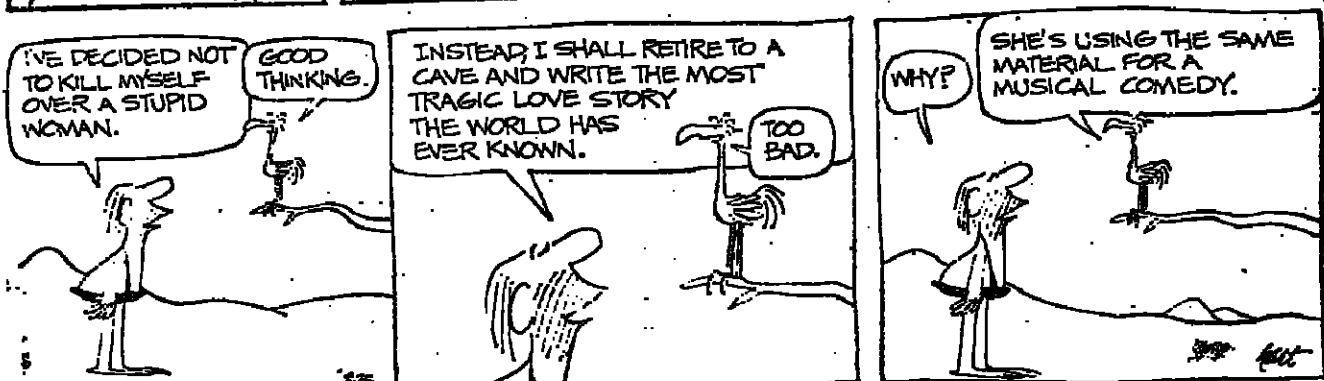
| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 42 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 24% | 24% |
| 15% | 15% |
| 2% | 2% |
| 7% | 7% |
| 13% | 13% |
| 9% | 9% |
| 1% | 1% |
| 10% | 10% |
| 16% | 16% |
| 5% | 5% |
| 5% | 5% |
| 3% | 3% |
| 4% | 4% |

PEANUTS



B.C.



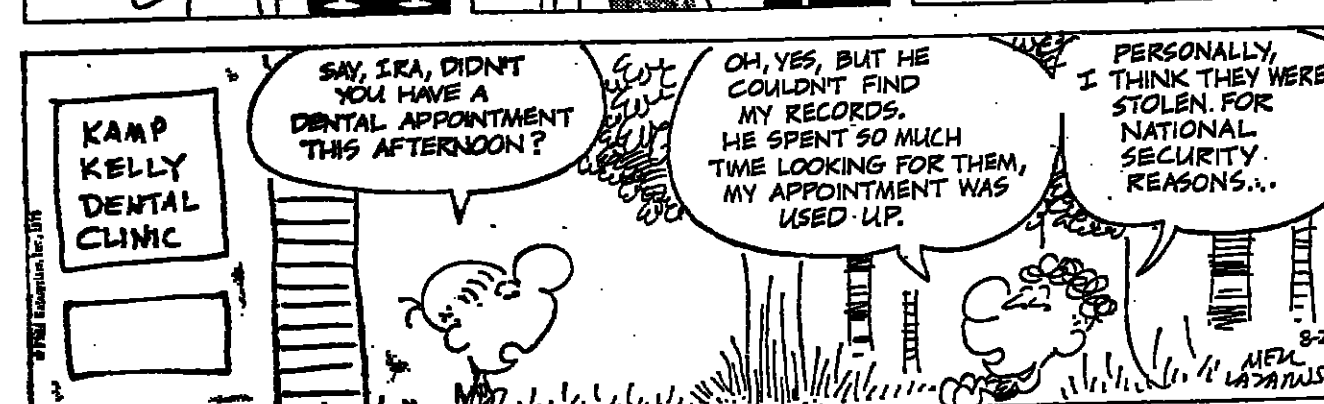
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



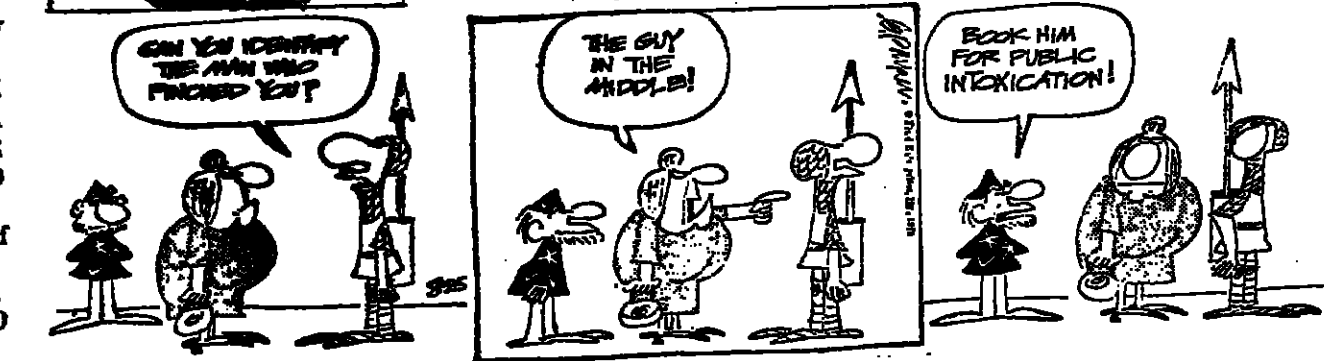
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



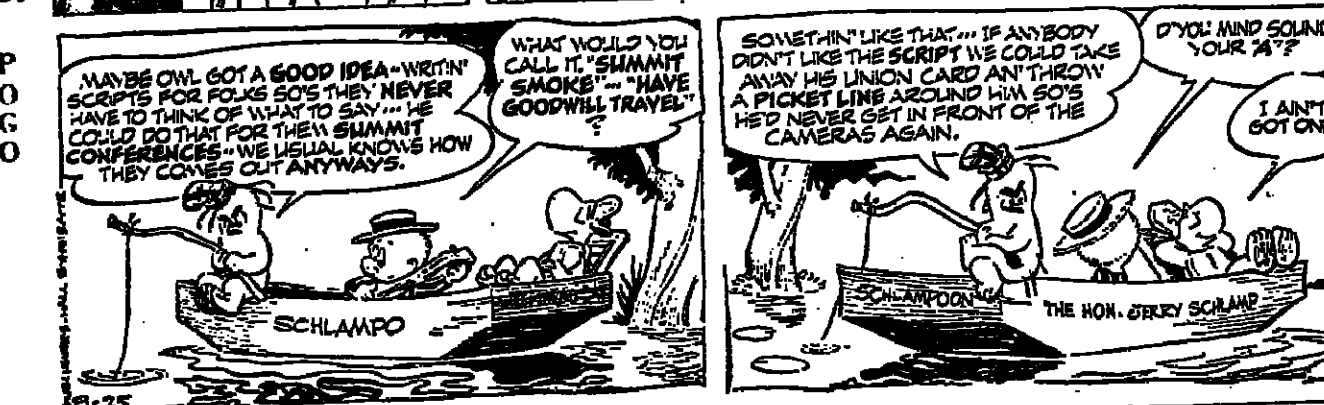
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BALOT

NACYF

ERWEVS

FEAMED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answer Monday)

Yesterday's Answer: What to wear to avoid blizzards—A WINDBREAKER!

BOOKS

THE VICTORS AND THE VANQUISHED
By Heda Kovaly and Erazim Kohak.
Horizon Press, 276 pp. \$8.95.
Reviewed by Alfred Kazin

THIS is an extraordinary memoir, so heartbreaking that I have reread it for months, unable to rise to the business of "reviewing" less a book than a life repeatedly outraged by the worst totalitarianism in Europe. Yet it is written with so much quiet respect for the minutiae of justice and truth that one does not know where and how to specify Heda Kovaly's splendoredness as a human being. We, the bystanders, are lucky to have such survivors to teach us our only future—if we are to survive.

Heda Kovaly is a native of Prague and a Jew. Under the Nazis she and her family experienced the full horrors of deportation to the Lodz ghetto, then Auschwitz. She saw her mother taken off to the gas chambers. As the war was ending, the SS marched many prisoners out of the concentration camps to Germany. Heda escaped, returned to Prague when it was still under occupation to find that many of her oldest friends and associates were still too afraid of the Nazis—or too involved in a system that made some Czechs prosperous at the expense of their countrymen—to give her shelter.

Then, just barely alive when peace came, she found in "liberated" Prague that some Czech liberals, who had been living it up during the occupation, were furious that a few Jews had the cheek to escape the gas chambers and to ask after their stolen property.

Heda Kovaly was never a Marxist or Communist. She was another unheeding Czech democrat and republican, proud of the tradition of Masaryk and Benes. But at a time when many young Czech democrats, victims of the Nazis and disgusted with the corruption and cynicism at home, turned sympathetically to the Soviet Union, she married an idealistic convert to "Czech" (supposedly un-Russian) Communism who had endured the war in Auschwitz. Rudolf Margolius had been an officer in the pre-war army of the Czech Republic. Although his wife found that Communist literature "offered such clear, simple answers to the most complex questions that I kept feeling there must be a mistake somewhere," she saw clearly that many Czechs turned to Communism "less out of their time than out of despair over those aspects of human nature that the war showed up in the worst light."

Rudolf Margolius became an important official in the Czech ministry of foreign trade, constantly working himself to exhaustion following the many different directives of his superiors, so as not to admit to himself how many things were wrong with Czech "socialism"—to the benefit of the Soviet Union. He was changed in 1950 as one of the 11 defendants "of Jewish origin" in the Slansky trial.

Margolius had always detested the invidious Slansky, the former general secretary of the Czech Communist party and Stalin's most eager ape and flatterer in

Czech Communist officialdom. The Slansky trial was Stalin's distinct way of pandering to the historic anti-Semitism of the Russian satellites.

Heda Kovaly describes, unflinchingly and unforgettingly, the horrors of living under the brutality of the Nazis and the brutal hypocrisy of the Communists. In some ways the Communists were as bad as the Nazis, only more intellectually pretentious. There can be few documents from the agony of Eastern Europe in our day that depict so pointedly how the worst of men under the Nazis, the collaborators and "patriotic" Communists. These "dark moments" became the "true core" of the party. As Heda Kovaly's husband, like Jonathan Swift, brought up to date, "The lives of others was, I think, made many people join the party organizations."

It is typical of the Slansky trial that Rudolf Margolius, who spent World War II in Auschwitz, was accused of having been a spy in England.

Rudolf Margolius was of course "rehabilitated"—11 years after his death. This was just before Dubcek in behalf of "socialism with a human face" gave hope to the Czech people. Heda Kovaly, who after her husband's arrest and disgrace had been turned out of every job she could beg and emulated a dangerously ill was turned out of every hospital could not, after her husband's "rehabilitation," get back her most personal family things until she obtained Rudolf Margolius's death certificate.

This document was for the longest possible time kept in her.

Heda Kovaly also lived through the incredible bliss for the Czech people of the Dubcek revolution. Her description of the party jays in Prague before the Russian tanks clattered in, then of many arguments with the Russian soldiers (some did not know which country they were in as telling as anything in the book), is impossible to read without the deepest admiration for her quiet, fierce documentation of the ordeal of the Czech people in our time. What a life she made her way through!

The called Czech philosopher Erazim Kohak, who teaches in this country, has contributed some valuable end chapters to the political misfortune of Czechoslovakia. Prof. Kohak, a superb analyst of Communist pretense; he is a wholly admirable philosopher-exponent of democracy as a living, ethical, but his chapters are reasonable and intellectually valuable without touching the Heda Kovaly's chapters, truly burning facts, truly "existing" in a way that only the survival of totalitarianism can be.

Alfred Kazin recently published "Bright Book of Life," review is abridged.
© The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

TRICKS OF THE TRADE—By Maura B. Jacobson

